

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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November 23, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 70. 2 p.m. 80. Humidity 80.

November 23, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 68. 2 p.m. 72. Humidity 70. 68.

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR
Barometer 30.02

2968

號六月十年寅甲

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1914.

一拜禮 號三十二月一拾英曆

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TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SEVERAL LINES OF GERMAN TRENCHES DEMOLISHED.

FRENCH ARTILLERY HOLDS THE UPPER HAND.

Small Outpost Affair in Egypt.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

Small Egyptian Affair.

Nov. 23, 1.30 a.m.
The Press Bureau announces a small affair between outposts in Egypt. The Bikanir Camel Corps fought well and killed a number of the enemy. Thirteen of the Camel Corps are missing.

A Calm Day.

Nov. 22, 5.15 p.m.
A Paris communique states:—
Yesterday passed calmly along the entire front. There were only intermittent bombardments from the North Sea to the Oise. Our artillery was generally more active than that of the Germans. Our batteries succeeded in demolishing several lines of German trenches. The enemy is constructing fresh trenches at the rear.
The day was equally calm along the rest of the front.

(Official Telegram from the British Foreign Office.)

German Atrocities.

London, Nov. 21.
A report has been published by the Belgian Commission of Enquiry containing a recital of the atrocities committed by German troops at Taminies, where over 600 inhabitants were massacred. In the sacking of Dinant 700 inhabitants were killed. Well-authenticated instances are also given of outrages in Belgian Luxembourg. In most cases the troops did not even allege they had been attacked by the civilian population, and it seems certain that the inhabitants did not commit hostile acts. The inhabitants say that the crimes of which they are the victims can only be explained by the soldiers being drunk, by their pleasure in inflicting pain, and by anger at the unexpected resistance of the Belgian army; or by their having received orders for systematic destruction from superiors.

The British War Loan.

The success of the new war loan is already assured. It is estimated that in the first two days' applications the whole amount has been already applied for twice over.

French Doctor's Heroism.

An eyewitness of the operations in France relates the heroism of a French medical officer who stayed with German wounded under fire, losing his life; but the wounded were brought to a place of safety.

Crushing the South African Revolt.

In South Africa the pursuit of Beyer's force continues. Commandant Du Toit has captured 74 men and 85 horses, and Commandant Sout a further 85 men.

TO-DAY'S WAR TELEGRAMS.

French Reports.

(Official Telegram from French Government, via Peking.)

On the 19th there was no cannonading by the Germans in the vicinity of the sea in the northern region. On the contrary, the Allies' artillery caught German batteries east of Nieuport. All the Yser canal area east of Dixmude is flooded. In front of Ramscapelle the allies took from the water two German mortars of 105 mm. which had been abandoned by the Germans.

The weather is very bad and snow is falling hard. On the 20th there were no German infantry attacks from Nieuport to south of Dixmude. The Allies' artillery gained a real advantage over the enemy's batteries.

The Germans at Hollebek attempted two attacks with their infantry, but were immediately repulsed by the French batteries.

The advantage gained by the French batteries on the enemy in the Aisne and Rheims districts is now more accentuated than before.

The French blew up in Argonne numerous platoons of the enemy's soldiers and exploded mines, killing many men. They took up, near Verdun, important strategic positions on the hills, causing two German batteries to be damaged and to cease their fire.

In the Vosges region they carried a blockhouse and built new trenches. This line of trenches is only 10 to 30 metres distant from the German trenches at several points.

No important action is reported from Arras to Noyon. From Noyon to Rheims there is intermittent cannonading.

The French artillery destroyed two German positions made with earthworks, and bombarded German ammunition trains. Three vigorous German infantry attacks were repulsed in Arzonne.

The Germans recaptured in Chauvencourt part of the barracks which they had previously blown up. On the east, the French troops progressed slightly.

(Havas Telegrams.)

Paris, Nov. 20, 5.50 p.m.

Yesterday there were no attacks from the German infantry, while their artillery attacks were less violent. All the Dixmude area is flooded. In Argonne we repulsed three vigorous attacks. The Germans occupied and destroyed part of Chauvencourt. East of the town we progressed slightly.

A Petrograd message states that an action is proceeding on the left bank of the Vistula. The fighting is fierce, but indecisive so far. The Russians took up strong positions east of Angerburg. The Russian Fleet attacked the Goeben and the Breslau in the Black Sea, the Breslau being seriously damaged.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

Canada's Magnificent Army.

Nov. 22, 5.10 a.m.
A message from Ottawa states that Canada is enlisting an additional fifty thousand men for service at the front. This means that Canada will have one hundred and eighty thousand men under arms by the end of the year.

French Artillery Repulse German Attacks.

Nov. 22, 1.30 a.m.
A French communique to the following effect is published:—
The day passed quietly, except in the Woivre region, where the French artillery hurled back five German attacks in two hours.

South African Trouble Vanishing.

Nov. 22, 5.10 a.m.
The South African rebellion is gradually collapsing. Frequent surrenders are being made, these already including two of De Wet's sons and chief henchmen, as well as over half of his commando.

[The following telegrams appeared in our special editions published yesterday:—]

Russians Inflict Terrible Loss on Austro-German Forces.

Nov. 21, 4.45 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd reports that an official message states that the Austro-German forces from Czenstochowa to Orzow assumed a violent offensive, with the evident intention to help the German army in the centre, but they were repulsed along the whole line with severe losses. The enemy again attacked, whereupon the Russians took the counter-offensive and drove the enemy back again, inflicting enormous loss and capturing prisoners.

There has been the most violent action in the Orzow district. The Germans are desperate, as the stronghold is their last barrier in Silesia.

TO-DAY'S WAR TELEGRAMS.

Intermittent Cannonading.

Nov. 21, 5.10 p.m.

A Paris communique says: The operations yesterday on the whole were similar to those of the two preceding days. Our artillery assumed an advantage over the enemy's at Nieuport. There has been intermittent cannonading from Dixmude to the south of Ypres. The enemy's infantry attacked Hollebek but were immediately repulsed.

Enemy Prevented from Digging Trenches.

There is nothing to report from the Belgian frontier to the Oise. Our artillery in the Aisne and Champagne districts increased the advantage gained over the enemy and prevented them from digging trenches. We blew up some of the German trenches in Argonne. We have progressed in the region of Verdun and the Vosges, sometimes establishing our trenches thirty metres from the enemy's position.

(Official Telegram from British Foreign Office.)

We have received the following communication from the General Staff Office, South China Command:—

Depreciation of German Currency.

In consequence of the continuous serious depreciation of German currency, the Frankfurt Gazette states that further publication of German exchange rates is prohibited. The normal exchange of a 100 mark note is 124 francs; now it is only 111 francs.

Untrustworthiness of German Official News.

The Dasselord correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung confirms the total destruction of a Zeppelin airship by a British airman. The German (Wolf) Bureau reported that the airship only suffered slight damage. This is another instance of the untrustworthiness of German official news.

More Loyalist Successes in South Africa.

General Botha reports fresh loyalist successes in South Africa. The Union forces have got into touch with the rebels in various districts and have everywhere prevailed.

Bombardment of Libau and Trebizond.

A German squadron has bombarded Libau, causing fire in several places, but at no important point.
A Russian squadron has bombarded Trebizond, where fire was observed from the fleet.

British Merchant Skipper's Great Exploit.

The following episode shows British pluck and skill:—
The s.s. Ortega, bound from Valparaiso to Rio with 300 French reservists, was chased by a German cruiser of the Dresden class. The normal speed of the Ortega is 14 knots and that of the cruiser 21, at least. The captain called for volunteers as stokers, and made a full speed, under fire, of 18 knots, for Nelson Strait, which is quite uncharted. The captain, with great skill, succeeded in bringing the vessel, which is of 7,000 tons, through, escaped the cruiser and reached Rio safely.

Turks Routed at Shat-el-Arab.

Turkish forces on Shat-el-Arab, of 4,500, with 12 guns, in a strong position, were attacked by our troops and routed, losing two guns and many prisoners.

To be no Revival of the German Menace.

London, Nov. 21, 5.45 a.m.
A letter to the papers signed by Mr. Asquith, Lord Rosebery, Mr. Balfour and others, on behalf of the Central Committee of National Patriotic Opinion, which is distributing literature to neutral countries on the justice of the British cause, says:—
"Given steadfast, unflinching fortitude on the part of the whole British people, we believe that victory will be ours. But there must be no weakening, no wavering, no patched-up truce that will expose our children to a revival of the German menace."

Russian Warships Play Havoc in Black Sea.

Nov. 21, 1.50 a.m.
A Petrograd official report states that on Thursday Russian warships bombarded the Black Sea port of Khopi and from thence the Turks who were preparing to take the offensive in the direction of the passes in the Zatchorok region. The port, barracks, customs, magazine and arms were destroyed and a Turkish column was defeated in the direction of Erzerum.

Further Manifestation of Canada's Loyalty.

Nov. 21, 5.45 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa states that, besides raising a second overseas contingent, it has been decided to maintain 50,000 troops constantly under arms, although the original scheme only provided for 30,000.

An Interval Between Fights.

Nov. 21, 1.50 a.m.
A Paris evening announcement states that nothing noteworthy has occurred.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The South African rebellion is gradually collapsing.

The situation in India remains satisfactory.

From Paris it is reported that Saturday passed calmly along the entire front.

While the normal exchange for a 100-mark note was 124 francs, it is now only 111 francs.

The French have succeeded in demolishing several lines of German trenches.

By raising an additional 50,000 men Canada will have 108,000 men under arms at the end of the year.

The French have progressed in the region of Verdun and the Vosges, sometimes establishing trenches thirty metres from the enemy's position.

It is estimated that, in the first two days, applications for the British War Loan were sufficient to cover the whole amount twice over.

The Press Bureau announces a small affair between outposts in Egypt, where the Bikanir Camel Corps fought well and killed a number of the enemy.

Good work is being done by the Central Committee of National and Patriotic Opinion for distributing literature to people of neutral countries on the justice of the British cause.

Austro-German forces from Czenstochowa to Orzow assumed a violent offensive with the evident intention of helping the German army in the Centre, but were repulsed with severe losses.

NEWS.

The week-end sport is reported in this issue.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

Interesting war items are given to-day.

Hongkong subscriptions to the Prince of Wales' Fund now total over \$175,000.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, commercial news on page 9 and log book on page 6.

General news and an article on Germany under war conditions appear on page 3.

The Stock Exchange, having opened to-day, current quotations appear in our share report on page 9.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—8.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—8.15 p.m.
Thursday, November 26.
Sale of Household Furniture and Curios, No. 2, Alverston Terrace, Peel Street (Opp. Lamartine)—2.30 p.m.
H.K. Chess Club—City Hall—5.15 p.m.

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 14, Graham Street, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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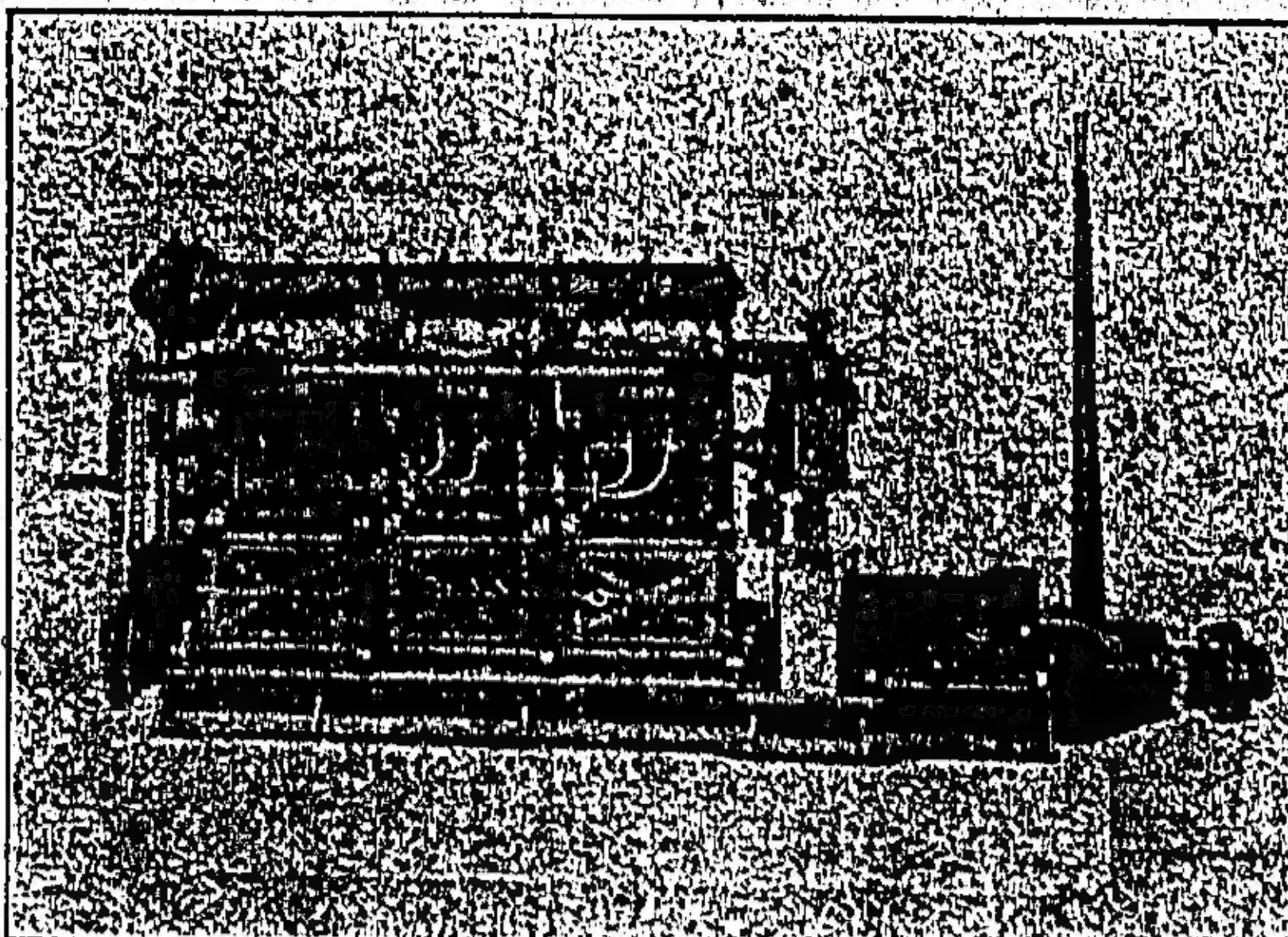
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CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

Mines in the North Sea.
The British naval authorities have been constantly employed for months in sweeping the various routes, but many German mines are reported to have broken adrift in recent heavy weather and it cannot be expected that the British navy is in a position to pick up and destroy every German mine that has been dropped overboard. If only the Powers had unhesitatingly supported Great Britain at the Hague Conference such a state of affairs, disastrous to neutrals as well as belligerents, would probably have been avoided. The British view, as stated at the Conference, was that drifting mines should be altogether prohibited except in the territorial waters of combatants who chose to lay them. Germany opposed this view and we now know the reason why.

Daily Press.

Trade on the Upper Yangtze.
It (Wanhsien) is now an important distributing centre, being the focal point of trade routes to various parts of the interior of the province and in particular the starting place of the overland route to the provincial capital. It will be many years before its usefulness in this respect will be affected at all by the railway, and in any case its position at a considerable distance from the railway line ensures that a very large portion of its trade will be absolutely untouched. At present, foreign imported goods to be distributed from Wanhien must take out a transit pass at Lohang, but if, as will increasingly happen with the growth of steamer traffic, the bulk consignment is broken up at Wanhien for distribution in smaller lots to the various interior centres, it is no longer possible to protect it by transit pass, and each separate lot will be liable to the full tale of Lohang. With Wanhien opened, the payment of the late import duty would cover goods thus far, after which the various smaller lots for distribution would each be conveyed under transit pass and protected from all the vexations and extortions of the Lohang collectorate, and such an improvement in facilities could only result in a larger market and increasing demand for foreign goods.

China Mail.

Germany's Place in Science.

This is true even in respect to chemistry—a science in certain respects well suited to the particular national traits of the Teuton; but here, as elsewhere, most of the fundamental conceptions were brought forth in other countries. Thus it was Lavoisier who overthrew the phlogiston theory and founded modern chemistry; Dalton gave us the atomic theory, to which Italy made an extremely important contribution in Avogadro's hypothesis. The doctrine of valency was originated by Frankland, whilst Germany's principal contribution to chemical theory is associated with the eminently non-Teutonic name of Kekule. In this connection, indeed, it is noteworthy that both Helmholtz and Kant were of mixed ancestry, furnishing fresh instance of the generally-accepted doctrine that crosses between two not too dissimilar races often yield an astonishingly able progeny. The less, therefore, that Germans talk of their "Kultur," the better, for such talk is nothing more nor less than uncultured twaddle.

Another Hamburg Boat Captured.
Lloyd's Gibraltar agent states that the German steamer Graciosa has been brought in there as a prize. She belongs to the Hamburg-America line, and is a vessel of 2,875 tons, built in 1890.

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Hongkong, 16th July, 1912.

GENERAL NEWS.

Indian Bank Suspend Operations.

C. Loutin, Oct. 5.
The Bank of Upper India, with headquarters at Meerut, has suspended operations owing to the withdrawal of deposits and the unsettled condition caused by the war. The capital of the bank was £70,000. On June 30 the fixed deposits were £900,000. The bank did business mainly in the United Provinces.—Reuter.

Sentries Killed on the Line.

A verdict of accidental death was returned at an inquest at Newark on Private Thomas Bowers, aged forty-five, a National Reservist, who was killed by an express train on the Great Northern main line while guarding a bridge over the Trent. A similar verdict was returned at an inquest on Private William Bailey, of the King's Liverpool Regiment (Territorial), who was killed on the railway between Sorbiton and New Malden.

Pontoon Fire at Grimsby.
A serious fire occurred at Grimsby last month on a portion of the Great Central Railway Company's fish pontoon. A long stretch of stores and officers was destroyed, the estimated damage being about £4,000.

Railway Agreement.
An agreement has been reached between the railway companies and the men's unions to continue the conciliation scheme temporarily, either side having power to terminate it by six weeks' notice.

Christmas Hospitality.
Sir W. Trevelyan states that those who usually benefit by the Little Cripples' Christmas Hamper Fund are to stand aside this year, and instead hospitality and presents are to be given in the Guildhall to the children of our soldiers and sailors.

Latest Patriotic Song.
The latest patriotic song, "Hurrah for the Khaki and the Blue," sung by Miss Adelaide Lamb at the Metropolitan Theatre, Edgware-road, London, is proving very popular. Both words and music are by Miss Mabel E. Hopkins.

Indian Railway Accident.
An Exchange Bombay telegram reports that eight Indians were killed and eight Europeans and Indians injured as the result of a collision between two goods trains on the Ghats mountains, seventy miles from Bombay.

Royal Official's Death.
The death has occurred at Ryde of Mr. George Woodford, formerly Tapisier to Queen Victoria. During his long residence at the Royal Palace at Osborne on the Staff of Queen Victoria he was the recipient of several medals and marks of Royal favour.

Heir for Lord Montgomerie.
Lady Montgomerie has given birth to a son and heir at Redburn House, Irvine. The event has occasioned great rejoicing throughout Ayrshire. Lord Montgomerie, who is on active service, is heir to the Eglington Estate, and Lady Montgomerie is the daughter of the Earl of Stair.

Mr. Asquith's Son in Antwerp Trenches.
The Press Association says:—There is official confirmation of the statement that Mr. Arthur Asquith, son of the Prime Minister, was in the trenches at Antwerp during the recent attack by the Germans. Mr. Asquith was recently enrolled with the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

In an interview yesterday Stoker Robert Lawrence, Royal Naval Reserve, a Fleetwood trawler engineer, who has just returned with the men of the Naval Brigade from Antwerp, said: "One of the most popular and hard-working of the officers was the Premier's son. Lieutenant Asquith's first thought in the comfort and feeding of his men. He roughs it with the boys, who think the world of him. He takes his food with them and has the same as they have. The last time I saw him he was drinking his tea from a corned beef tin."

Commonwealth Note Issue.
Mr. Fisher has received authority to increase the Commonwealth note issue from £12,000,000 to £14,000,000.

If you have lost your appetite one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

NOTICE

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GERMANY UNDER WAR CONDITIONS.

News Notes Compiled from Latest Available German Newspapers.

An official statement has been issued by one of the members of the commission charged by the German Government-General of Brussels with the duty of protecting Belgian art treasures. He reports as follows:—
"We have in Louvain examined carefully, accompanied by Commandant v. Mantuffel, church after church, the town hall, the library, and whatever noteworthy possessions the city has or has had, and all lovers of art will rejoice to hear that, with the exception of the library, not only practically everything has been saved, but, barring the buildings themselves, that everything is in faultless condition. All these art treasures have been gathered into the town hall, and are under the strictest surveillance of the Commandant."

"As regards the buildings, the town hall is entirely untouched. The Church of St. Peter shows various injuries of the roof and slight holes in the vaulted ceiling. St. Michael's Church, with its magnificent baroque facade; St. Jacob's Church, with its fine sacristy, and the well-known Chapel of St. Hubert, and the Church of St. Gertrude, with one of the most beautiful late-Gothic choir stalls in Belgium, have not sustained the slightest damage. The facade of the beautiful library is seriously damaged, but can beyond doubt be restored."

"One-sixth of the city has been entirely destroyed. This comprises the whole of the railroad street, the buildings on the Place du Peuple, and the houses around the town hall and the Church of St. Peter. The last named houses were purposely dynamited by our brave miners hastily summoned by the Commandant, in order to prevent the town hall from catching fire."

"I repeat that all art treasures and church possessions have been saved. This is due mainly to the efforts of Lieutenant Thelemann, Counsellor in the Railroad Ministry, who, together with a subaltern officer, a student of art history, saved the contents of St. Peter's Church, whose upper part was in flames."

"The wonderful paintings of Dietherich Bouts, The Last Supper and the Martyrdom of St. Erasmus, have not sustained the least injury. The buildings destroyed, from which shots fell, were homes of well-to-do burghers, but without artistic value."

"In Liege we visited all the churches and art collections. The Church of St. Jacob, a magnificent late-Gothic edifice, with its handsomely painted gilded vaulting, and its gorgeous decoration recalling the Moresque style, has remained untouched, and it is especially gratifying to find that the stained-glass windows, among the finest in the world, have been preserved."

"The same is the case with all the other churches—St. Paul's, St. Martin's, the Church of the

FOR THE LADIES.

MADAME D. CASULLI, a Parisian Dressmaker and Certified Pupil of the "INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL" of Paris, once a Principal and a "Modelist" in the Firms of OLIVAN-BREVET, DOUILLLET, and BEER of Paris—a Special Firm for purchases in Paris.

Sole Agent for Hongkong, Kowloon, Macao and Canton. All Goods coming from that Firm are to be sold at the same Rate as in Paris. The latest Catalogue will be placed at the disposal of the Ladies, if required.
Madame D. C. CASULLI, Peak Hotel, Rooms Nos. 91 and 92, Hongkong, 5th November, 1914.

Holy Cross, St. John's, St. Denis, and whatever there is of smaller churches and chapels. In St. Paul's a projectile damaged a window casement very slightly, cutting also a hardly perceptible hole in a modern pane of glass; none of the incomparable Renaissance windows of the church above, as mentioned before, the slightest trace of destruction."

The imposing treasury of St. Paul's, with its famous golden expository gift of Charles the Bold, donated after the destruction of Liege, in 1468, and the important Gothic reliquary of St. Lambert, rest untouched in their chest. All the museums of Liege, foremost among them the Musée d'Ansembourg, which we inspected under the leadership of its director, are in precisely the same condition as before the war. All necessary instructions, with a view to guarding against theft, have been given."

"On our way back we stopped, in spite of a heavy downpour, at Huy. There we were mainly interested in the Church of Notre Dame, with its beautiful Bebelhem portal in early-Gothic style, and the handsome rose-window. The four reliquary chests formerly in the church treasury had been, according to the statements of the priests, sent to Antwerp."

In an article on "We Barbarians and the Cathedral of Rheims," Prof. Richard Hamann, of Marburg, points out, in the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, how many German archaeologists and art historians are under the spell of French art. "A young scholar, Ernst Gall," he says, "already known as one of the best authorities on the subject, has found skillful expression for the role of Normandy as the progenitor of Gothic art. He is now either being trained for military service against France or is already in the field. Wilhelm Pinder, the editor of the 'Deutsche Dome und der deutsche Barock' has shown in two authoritative treatises how much the rhythm of Norman art has influenced his style. He is now an officer in the field. The foremost student of French miniatures, Count Vitzthum, was on the point of writing a history of medieval plastic art, including that of France, when called to his colours. None of the many students who to-day busy themselves with the medieval art of Germany entered upon their work without first

casting a glance at the monuments of France and exploring the land of Gothic art. This autumn there were to have appeared, as a basis for a new edition of the 'Denkmäler deutscher Kunst,' 4,000 views of French monuments of the Middle Ages. One of the scholars who accomplished this labour, amid great difficulties, and even dangers—owing to the hostility of chauvinistic natives—was Dr. Jantzen, private docent at Halle. He is now likewise in the field, and is perhaps trembling not only for the status of the great cathedrals but for every stone of the village churches confided to his care, churches so important to us for the study of the beginnings of Gothic art, and which certainly are more exposed to destruction than the great cathedrals."

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casting a glance at the monuments of France and exploring the land of Gothic art. This autumn there were to have appeared, as a basis for a new edition of the 'Denkmäler deutscher Kunst,' 4,000 views of French monuments of the Middle Ages. One of the scholars who accomplished this labour, amid great difficulties, and even dangers—owing to the hostility of chauvinistic natives—was Dr. Jantzen, private docent at Halle. He is now likewise in the field, and is perhaps trembling not only for the status of the great cathedrals but for every stone of the village churches confided to his care, churches so important to us for the study of the beginnings of Gothic art, and which certainly are more exposed to destruction than the great cathedrals."

War Loan.

The sums subscribed for the German war loan by some of the larger cities were as follows: Hanburg, 216 million marks; Düsseldorf,

116 millions; Munich, 108 millions; Leipzig, 100 millions; Wiesbaden, 80 millions; Nürnberg, 41 millions; Aix-la-Chapelle, 41 millions, and Darmstadt, 23 millions.

Following upon the ruling of the Prussian Minister of Public Instruction, which for the next semester excludes Russian, Serbian, French, English, Belgian, and Japanese students from Prussian universities, all professors, lecturers, and assistants at universities and technical institutes who are subjects of countries now at war with Germany have been stricken from the teaching corps.

About thirty more German men of distinction, who had been honoured by British institutions of learning, have renounced the titles conferred upon them. Among the best-known names are those of Professor Bezold, of Heidelberg; Professor Kiliani, of Freiburg; Professor Kraepelin, of Berlin; Professor Leonhard, of Breslau; and Prof. Noeldke, of Strassburg.

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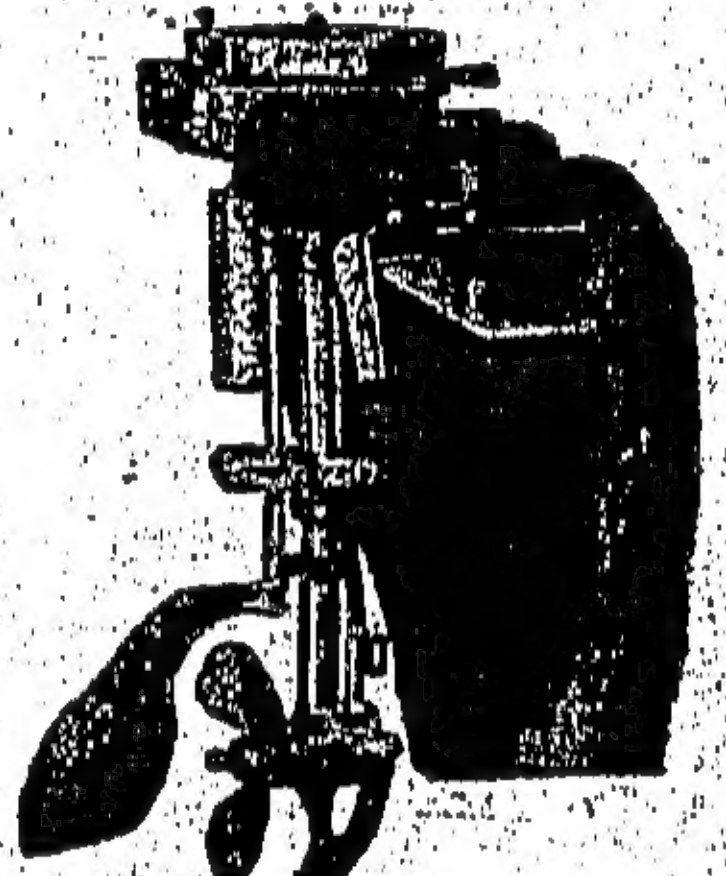
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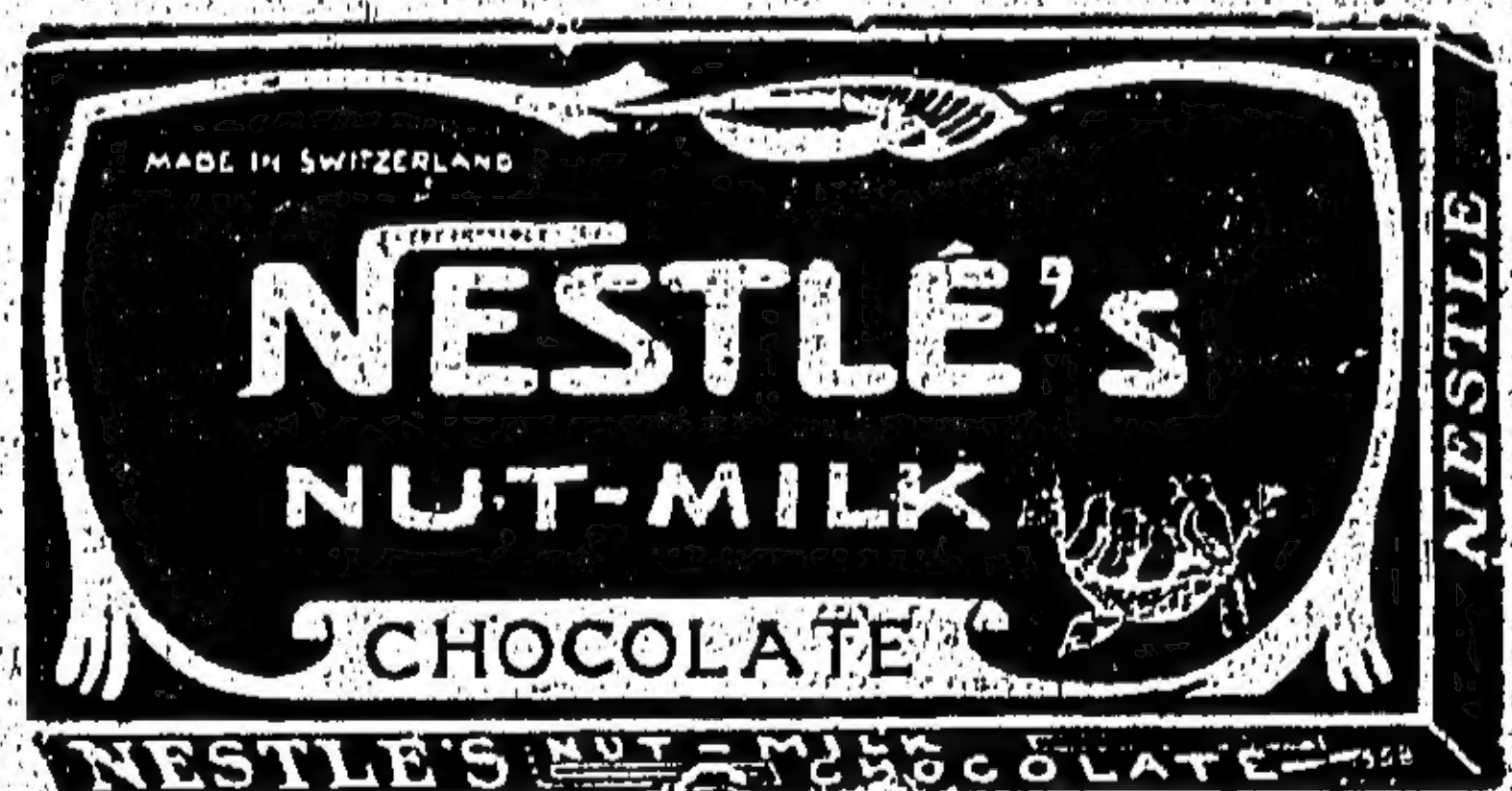
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BIRTHS.

JENKIN.—At Forebank East, 166, Peak, to Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Jenkin, on November 21st, a daughter (Barbara Pat.)

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1914.

FIXING THE RESPONSIBILITY.

Nearly four months have now passed since the peace of Europe was rudely shattered by the failure of the Great Powers to compose those sharply conflicting differences which were brought to a head by the severity of the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia. Events have moved with such rapidity of sequence since that time, and the din of warfare has been so incessant, that little opportunity has been provided for investigating in detail the circumstances which led to the outbreak of the great conflict. Looking at the matter on broad and general lines, British opinion has unanimously laid the responsibility at the door of Germany for precipitating the crisis by her wanton breach of faith in infringing the neutrality of Belgium. That, without a doubt, was the prime cause of all the trouble, but it is well that we should pay due heed to the circumstances which preceded and followed this faithless act. This we are able to do by perusing the official Blue Book which has been issued under the title of "Great Britain and the European Crisis" and which gives a dispassionate narrative of events leading up to the war and sets out in full the official correspondence laid before Parliament as well as the speeches delivered in the House of Commons by Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Asquith.

The chief function which this publication will serve will be to show how urgently Britain strove for peace up to the very last moment, and how she was flouted in her keen desire by the duplicity of Germany. It is openly stated that we had no concern in the dispute between Austria and Serbia. But when, through that dispute affecting the interests of Russia, it became evident that the peace of Europe was at stake, Britain could not stand aside. Thus it was that she intervened—not with threats of force, but as the agent of a spirit of conciliation. Within forty-eight hours of the delivery of the Austrian ultimatum, Great Britain made three attempts at peace. She urged (1) an extension of the time-limit, (2) a union of the Powers to work together in favour of conciliation between Vienna and Petrograd, and (3) was responsible for the Russian, French and British representatives at Belgrade advising Serbia to go as far as possible to meet Austria. On the first point Berlin merely consented to "pass on" the message to Vienna, to the second proposal she "had no objection," while regarding the third, Austria would not extend the time-limit and advice to Serbia therefore became superfluous. Then it was that Sir Edward Grey suggested an impartial tribunal in the form of a conference of ambassadors, Italy, France and Russia accepted, but Germany refused.

Now we come to the crisis. Germany went on assuring Great Britain that she was trying to mediate between Vienna and Petrograd and on the afternoon of July 29 Sir Edward Grey invited her to suggest any form of conference she pleased. At that very moment the German Chancellor was asking the British Ambassador whether Britain would remain neutral provided Germany did not touch Holland and took nothing from France but her Colonies, at the same time declining to give an undertaking that Germany would not invade Belgium. To that enquiry Sir Edward Grey gave a peremptory refusal. From thence onward peace was out of the question. On the very afternoon of Germany's declaration of war on Russia, Russia gave an assurance that she would on no account commence hostilities if the Germans did not cross the frontier, and France declared that her troops would keep six miles from the frontier to prevent a collision. This was the situation when German troops invaded Luxembourg, the neutrality of which had been guaranteed by all the Powers with the same object as the similar guarantee regarding Belgium. In face of these facts only one conclusion can be drawn—that Germany, and Germany alone, is responsible for the greatest calamity in the world's history. And the blood is on her own head.

The Late Monsignor Benson.

Local admirers of the novels and poems of Monsignor Robert Hugh Benson will be shocked to hear of his death, at the early age of forty-three. Father Benson's rise in the literary and ecclesiastical world was a speedy one. Eleven years ago the papers announced that Mr. Benson, then a clergyman of the ultra-ritualistic party, had been received into the Catholic Church. At that time very little was known of him apart from the fact that he was becoming popular as an Anglican preacher and was a son of the late Archbishop of Canterbury. Then, quite suddenly, he blossomed out into a historical novelist, with such books as "The King's Achievement," "By What Authority" and "The Queen's Tragedy"—all dealing with the Reformation period. These he followed up with some novels of a modern type which had, more or less, a religious background. Of all his stories most people will agree that "By What Authority" stands easily first, as regards both power and convincingness. In fact it is probably the only avowedly partisan novel in creation that never once allows itself to be betrayed into spite or an exaggerated representation of the doings of "the other side."

A family that just missed greatness.

Indeed if there be a grave fault in the book it is its "coldness." Often Father Benson writes more like a historian than a novelist, and while he can depict with wonderful fidelity the passions of hate and religious devotion, he fails rather badly when he handles what most novel-readers demand—love interests. Nevertheless, no only missed, by a very little, being a "great" writer; which fact is doubly interesting in that it may also be stated in regard to his better-known brother, "A.C." who, as poet, biographer and essayist, has few equals among modern literary men. Another brother, Mr. E. F. Benson, has published many more novels than the deceased cleric, which are less good and more popular; though he too has once or twice come quite near to writing durable stuff. The father of this successful trio, the late Archbishop Benson, also occupied a big place in the estimation of serious readers, and, in his "Life of St. Basil," showed himself to be a man who would have done big things had his many duties left him more free for literary work.

We notice from Peking papers that the Budget for the fourth year of the Chinese Republic has now been prepared, and the Provinces have been notified of the amounts the Government expects them to collect from the various sources of revenue. The total comes to \$385,000,000, and although this seems a large sum it appears that the administration expenditure totals no less than \$70,000 above this figure, that is after the deduction of that portion of the revenue from the Salt and Customs taxes which is to be used to pay off foreign loans and the interest thereon. In spite of this financial stringency, the Loan Bureau of the Ministry of Finance proposes paying off sums for loans and indemnities, interest on the Reorganization Loan and advances by the Quintuple Group amounting in all to well over two hundred million dollars. As to how this is to be accomplished, there is no indication given, save that contained in the statement that "it is reported that the Minister of Finance is planning to secure a big sum of money" to meet the items. With financial matters in their present state of disorganisation all over the world, it will be interesting to see how China will perform what looks like the impossible.

Two Submarines Sunk By Russian Cruisers.

A telegram from Helsingfors says:—A strong German squadron, flying the flag of Prince Henry of Prussia, is cruising round the Aland Islands. The Naval Headquarters Staff announces that further information received from the Commander-in-Chief of the Baltic Fleet shows that the Russian cruisers which were attacked by German submarines on October 10 and October 11 sank two submarines.

DAY BY DAY.

FINISH EVERY DAY AND BE DONE WITH IT. YOU HAVE DONE WHAT YOU COULD—SOME BLUNDERS AND ABSURDITIES NO DOUBT. CREPT IN. FORGET THEM AS SOON AS YOU CAN. THIS DAY FOR ALL THAT IS GOOD AND FAIR.—Emerson.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 70; heavy fog.

At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 63; rain.

The Mails.

French Mail.—Due from Europe to-day.

Siberian Mail.—Closes to-morrow at 3 p.m.

Count the Columns.

On Saturday the Telegraph published 43 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 34 published.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 8.9-10d.

Stock Exchange.

The local Stock Exchange reopened to-day. Quotations will be found in our share report on page 9.

Visitors.

Mr. Stevenson, of the well-known firm of shipping insurance agents in Manila, along with his wife and child, are at present staying at the Hongkong Hotel.

Theft of Cigarettes.

Inspector O'Sullivan prosecuted a Chinese at the Police Court, this morning for stealing cigarettes at West Point. A sentence of six weeks' imprisonment was passed.

Returned.

Among the passengers who returned from Home by the Kitano Maru to-day were Mrs. F. Smyth, Mrs. J. A. Plummer, Mrs. B. Hale, Mr. W. B. Rigden, Mr. W. Farmer and Mr. A. A. Fyfe.

Substitute Wouldn't Do. At the Police Court, this morning, a Chinese contractor, who was subpoenaed as a witness in a case thought he could send his son as a substitute. Mr. Hazeland, however, insisted on the law being observed and issued a warrant for his arrest.

Remanded.

At the Police Court, this morning, Sergeant McKay charged a Chinese with being in unlawful possession of a revolver and five rounds of ammunition. He was on the way to Shatin when arrested by a Chinese detective. The case was remanded for further enquiries to be made.

Stray Pony.

A pony without any attendant had quite a good time in Nathan Road, this afternoon. For a short hour he appeared to have been allowed to freely wander, and about two o'clock he caused the ricksha coolies to go round him as he sullenly stood in the middle of the road. It would be as well, perhaps, to have him taken into custody.

Arms and Ammunition.

Before Mr. Hazeland, at the Police Court, this morning, a Chinese who had just arrived from America was charged by Inspector Gordon with having in his possession, without permission, a revolver, 100 rounds of revolver ammunition and 200 rounds of Winchester ammunition. He was fined \$250 or, in default, three months' imprisonment.

Harbour Offences.

At the Marine Court, this morning, four Chinese launch coxswains, defended by Mr. J. H. Gardiner, were charged with making fast to the s.s. Telemachus without permission. One was discharged and the others were each fined \$25. Three Chinese were charged with moving their boats about the harbour during prohibited hours. One was fined \$20 and the other two were fined \$10 each. A Chinese was fined \$10 for being on board the s.s. Benliff without permission.

Bijou Theatre.

The Bijou Theatre's chief attractions until Wednesday consist of a long and very dramatic story-picture "The Magistrate's Honour," a most beautiful series of views of the river Angerman, in Sweden, and two excellent comedies:—"The Royal Road to Fame," and some more achievements of the always-welcome Max Linder. The last-named represents Max as an Italian brigand for the time being, and the success of his manoeuvring to win the lady who has a stern and forbidding parent in the background is most laughably depicted.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE WEEK-END WIRES.

Good News Coming from Every Quarter.

Though the week-end wires have brought no news of a particularly stirring character, the tale that they tell is, on the whole, one of steady, all-round progress for the Allies. It is clear that the Germans operating in France and Belgium are suffering from the effects of exhaustion, for during the past few days they have shown but little activity, and what attempts they have engineered have been easily nullified by the alertness of the British and French troops. On the left, and in the Centre, the Allies' artillery has overcome that of the enemy, while on the right, where the Germans have evidently been making desperate efforts against the French, distinct progress has been made by the latter. Here the fighting has been of a give-and-take character for very many weeks, but it appears now to be turning in favour of the French, who, in the region of Verdun and the Vosges, have succeeded in establishing their trenches within thirty metres of the enemy's position at several points.

Russians Doing Well.

Hard blows are being exchanged between the Russians and their dual enemies. But here also the battle is being waged with results from which we may derive every satisfaction. While the fighting in the Centre goes on apace, it is further south that the enemies have shown most activity. The Austro-German Armies here made a particularly aggressive move with a view to getting to the assistance of the German forces in the Centre, and even after once being driven back with heavy losses, they came again, only to encounter a spirited attack from the Russians, who inflicted enormous losses and captured many prisoners. In view of the failure of this attempt, the Germans and Austrians ought surely now to realise that their union is a complete failure. The disinterested onlooker has come to this conclusion long since.

The Colonial Response.

Again fresh proofs are forthcoming of the solidarity of the British Empire in the crisis through which it is now passing. Australia, Renter informs us, is prepared to train unlimited numbers of men, so that contingent may follow contingent to the scene of battle. Canada, too, is enlisting another batch of 50,000 men for service at the front, which means that by the end of the year she will have no fewer than 108,000 men under arms. Remembering of what fine fighting stuff these men are made, and how well they served us in the South African War, we can appreciate the strengthening of our forces which these latest evidences of loyalty mean. And the great point not to be overlooked is that all these offers of help are wholly spontaneous on the part of the Dominions concerned.

More News.

After the frequent complaints which have been made of the scarcity of war news, the public will appreciate the supplying of Foreign Office cables to the local press by the authorities here. Quite a batch of these telegrams were passed on to the newspapers during the week-end, and in every case the information which they contained was of a deeply interesting character. They are refreshing if only for the fact that they cover other events than the actual hostilities—such, for instance, as the depreciation of German currency; the untrustworthiness of German "official" news; the responses to the British War Loan, etc. These Foreign Office cables have been appearing in the Shanghai papers for some time now, and it has been a regrettable anomaly that we, in a British Colony, should have been so long without them.

Paper Clothing for Troops.

The Japanese Consul-General at Lyons has received from his Government an offer to provide the British and French armies with a special kind of paper which may be converted into warm winter clothing. German-made from this paper have been worn for some time by the Japanese army with the most satisfactory results.

SINKING OF THE JEMTCHUG.

THE EMDEN'S MASQUERADE AS THE YARMOUTH.

Bow and Funnel Constructed to Deceive the Curious.

The Hongkong Telegraph has been enabled to hear the true story of what happened to the Russian cruiser Jemtechug when she was sent to the bottom of the sea in Penang Straits.

With hopes of doing good work for their nation, the officers and men of the ill-fated cruiser "turned in" the night previous to the calamity. All through a starless night and into the early hours of a morning heralded by a mist of almost impenetrable density, the string of watch boats along the Straits kept its important vigil. Ships passed to and fro with ghost-like quiet and eerie movement; each interrogation was satisfactorily answered—truly all was well. Then, in answer to the question: "Who are you?" perhaps signalled in other words, the lamp shone out the reply: "Yarmouth going to anchor." Lights ceased to flicker, further usage of the Morse was considered unnecessary, and the cruiser that was welcomed as British custodian of Penang, passed without molestation. On the Jemtechug the officers, with the exception of the one to whose lot fell the lonely watch of the young morn, and his assistants, were in peaceful sleep, as were the remainder of the crew. The vigilant night watch saw a four-funnelled cruiser emerge from the mist and wireless her as to what she was. Again came the reply, "Yarmouth." As the cruiser drew nearer, it was seen that she had none other than the appearance of a British cruiser and that she corresponded with the construction of the Yarmouth down to the most minute detail.

The look-out man scanned the incoming "friend" with admiration, an admiration that aroused his envy and inspired eventual closer inspection. Was he mistaken? Was it a nightmare? Had his nerves become a menace to his judgment? The extra funnel appeared to tremble, and the tremors appeared further to associate themselves with the bows of the vessel. "Heavens! It is not a British vessel, but a German one." The extra funnel was but canvas; the bows had been altered with the aid of canvas, and mast alterations had completed the make-up of the counterfeit Yarmouth. The alarm was raised just as the boatwain had blown the 5.30 whistle summoning the crew to their daily task.

Immediately the Emden felt her disguise had been penetrated, she swung round so that she could get her guns to play on to the torpedo store of the Jemtechug and blazed away at her without a moment being wasted. The officers who had been sleeping were apprised of the seriousness of the sudden call by the smash of cabin furniture. Then the ship heeled and tottered, for all the world like a man seized with partial paralysis. They rushed on deck to behold the four-funnelled German cruiser crashing shell after shell into the rapidly-sinking vessel and to hear the boom of the torpedoes that performed their destructive operations with deadly accuracy—the accuracy so easy to develop when there is no opposition. But though doomed to the swirling waves, as it appeared, the Russians, officers and men, who been spared the messengers of death, got to the guns and opened fire. But it was too late. Another heel, and the fighting days of the Jemtechug were over.

No one officer, no one man, can give a connected story of what happened. Each remembers certain incidents, and, put together, they make a whole. It is from these bits, from these individual experiences, and the kind agency of a Hongkong gentleman, a Russian of position, integrity and standing, who gathered them in conversation with seven of the rescued officers, that we get the aforesaid story—the truth, unguessed and incontrovertible, of how the Jemtechug met her fate.

A SORRY DEAL.

Interesting Story Revealed at the Police Court.

A remarkable story of Chinese loyalty one to another was told at the Police Court this morning. A stoker on a police launch was alleged to have stolen, by means of frequent collection, a quantity of old copper from Taikeo Docks. He stored the copper in the launch, and later the fact became known to a Chinese water policeman who took it into his head to turn the copper into money. After he had sold it, the stoker realised what had happened to his "scrap" and then gave the show away. The result was that they were each charged in connection with the theft of the copper and sentenced to two months' hard labour each.

Inspector G. R. Jones prosecuted. He explained that the broker at Yuenai, to whom the copper had been sold, had given the police every assistance in their investigations, and that he had bought the metal in good faith.

His Worship asked if the Dock Company would allow the man any compensation for his loss?

The representative of the Company said he was afraid the Company would not.

The dealer was therefore in the unfortunate position of having lost both copper and money.

WOMEN MOLESTED.

Allegations Against Indians.

The police have received a number of complaints during the week-end of alleged molestation of women by Indians in civilian garb.

A married woman named Tang Yuen, living in Stanley village, reports that about 11 a.m. on Friday while she was returning home to Stanley from Aberdeen, she was accosted by an Indian dressed in plain clothes. He grabbed her by the neck and, she alleged, tried to commit an assault upon her. She shouted for assistance, and the man bolted up the hill. Another married woman living in the same village reports that she was passing along the road from Stanley to Wanchoi with fish, and when she got near the forestry path, an Indian in plain clothes stopped her and demanded money. He got hold of her and she called out "Thief." The man became alarmed and ran away in the direction of Deep Water Bay. The woman has a nasty bruise over the left eye.

While carrying fish from Stanley to Wanchoi, a coolie named Wong Shing, of Wanchoi, employed by Chan Man, fishmonger, was attacked by two Indians, both dressed in plain clothes. The Indians, it is alleged, stole from his pocket 40 cents. He cried out and the men ran away up the hillside. The coolie says he can identify the men on arrest.

Naval Airship's Services.

The Berlin correspondent of the Standard says that the German Emperor has conferred the Iron Cross on the commander and each member of the crew of the German naval airship Schneckelanz II. This distinction is conferred for service rendered to the Fatherland by "the magnificent reconnoitring that led to the destruction of the three British cruisers" recently torpedoed in the North Sea by German submarines.

The Emden's disguise was as fair, according to international law, as it was clever, so long as she did not fly a foreign flag while actually firing. To pass counts, a dangerous position, to gain admission to enemy harbours or inlets, she could fly whatever disguises she thought best to achieve her purpose. It is to be hoped then that the glorious run of the Emden was in no way marred by an abuse of the rules of the "game." The credit reflected on the Sydney is all the greater when one allows for the greater when one allows for the ingenuity of the commander of its opponent.

WAR ITEMS.

Austrian Launching Mishap.
Rome, October 16.—At Trieste yesterday a fire weakened the scaffolding of an Austrian dreadnought that was to have been launched next Monday, with the result that the vessel crashed to the ground and was badly damaged. Five thousand men were employed in the dockyard where the warship was being built and the authorities recently superseded most of the Italian workers by Slavs. Seditious inscriptions have been found on the walls of the dockyard, among them being "Long live Princip, the assassin of Franz Ferdinand," and these point to incendiarism as the cause of the disaster to the ship.

Anti-German Feeling.
London, October 20.—The recent discovery of secret forts, prepared on grounds held by Germans in Britain ostensibly engaged in manufacture, have caused a recurrence of popular violence at Deptford, on the Thames, four miles below London bridge, where is situated the Royal Navy victualling yard. A mob attacked the German shops in Deptford on Sunday and set fire to a German confectioner's establishment. The police dispersed the rioters, several of whom were injured in the conflict. At Saffron-Walden, in Essex, a crowd smashed the windows of a town councillor who is alleged to have harboured two non-registered Germans, who escaped.

Sent to Court-martial.

Two men named Aaron Maskell and Henry Simmonds were charged before the East Grinstead (Sussex) magistrates with cutting a military telephone wire at Groombridge. Colonel Romilly, Assistant Quartermaster-General to the Second Army, asked on behalf of the military authorities that the prisoners should be handed over to be tried by court-martial. The alleged offence, he said, was a military one, as Kent and Sussex were proclaimed districts under the Defence of the Realm regulations. The magistrates agreed, and the prisoners left the court under military escort.

Killed by his own men.

The *Idea Nazionale* publishes very grave reports from Austrian soldiers who have returned to the province of Trent after the campaign in Galicia. One said that a company of soldiers from the province of Trent were exhausted after a march of four days and four nights, nourishing themselves with potatoes found in the fields. One soldier asked the captain for a rest. The captain shot him dead with his revolver and the remainder of the soldiers, enraged, riddled the captain with bullets. Another commander made a soldier march before him until the unfortunate man fell unconscious. A volley of rifle shots from the soldiers behind killed the commander and his horse. Cases of desertion and rebellion are frequent, while threats against officers are made daily. In the Opera Square at Trent the following writing was stuck on a wall: "General Hertzberg was killed by the leader of one of his platoons. The same fate will occur to all officers who do not treat their soldiers properly."—Reuter.

Poetic Prophecy of German Outrages.

The correspondent of the *Times* quotes a passage from the prose works of Heine, the German poet, in which the brutality of Prussian militarism is foretold. In the presence of the smoking ruins at Louvain, Malines, Rheims, the force of Heine's words will be significant. This is the passage:—"Christianity—and this is its highest merit—has in some degree softened, but it could not destroy, that brutal German joy of battle. When once the taming talisman, the Cross, breaks in two, the savagery of the old fighters, the senseless, Berserker fury of which the northern poets sing and say so much, will gush up anew. That talisman is decayed, and the day will come when it will pitifully collapse. Then the old stone gods will rise from the salient ruins and rub the dust of a thousand years from their eyes. Thor, with his giant's hammer, will at last spring up and shatter to bits the Gothic cathedrals."

LOCAL SPORT.

GOLF.

The Hongkong Club Championship.

The third and fourth rounds of the 1914 Championship of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club were played on Sunday, at Fanling. The rain marred play and rather spoilt the sport of the crowd who attended to see the games.

The following are the results:—

Third Round.

Capt. Campbell beat Mr. Cumming by 2 and 1.
Lieut. Gardner beat Mr. Murray by 7 and 5.
Mr. J. Clark beat Mr. A. H. Ferguson by 4 and 3.
Mr. Crew beat Mr. Dodwell by one hole.

Semi-Final Round.

Capt. Campbell beat Lieut. Gardner by 2 and 1.
Mr. Clark beat Mr. Crew by 4 and 3.

Capt. Campbell now meets Mr. Clark in the final. Capt. Campbell and Lieut. Gardner, who met in the fourth round, played together some years ago in the championship of Northern India, the former being successful.

Captain's Cup and Pool.

The November competition for the Captain's Cup and pool, played on 14th, 15th and 16th November, brought out 33 entries. Mr. C. H. Super qualifying and winning the pool. The following are the four best cards handed in:—
Mr. C. H. Super ... 97—18=79
Mr. J. Hooper ... 92—10=82
Mr. A. C. Davidson ... 91—8=83
Mr. T. A. Loughlin ... 101—16=85

CRICKET.

Civil Service v. Craigengower.
On Saturday the above teams met on the former's ground, the visiting team running out handsomely. The following are the scores and analyses:—

Civil Service C.C.

F. A. Biden, c Kuarass, b Carvalho	0
G. H. Hallings, b Pestonji	5
R. C. Witcomb, b Pestonji	0
P. J. Laubie, c Vivesash, b Pestonji	0
A. E. Wood, c V. Braga, b Pestonji	11
R. E. O. Bird, b Carvalho	1
C. Sara, b Carvalho	4
W. Hill, b Carvalho	0
C. J. Tacchi, not out	5
B. W. Bradbury, b Carvalho	0
T. Hall, bt wkt, b Carvalho	4
Extras	3
Total	39

Bowling.

O. M. R. W.	
Carvalho	0 0 22 6
Pestonji	0 8 3 14 4

Craigengower C.C.

D. K. Kuarass, b Bird	7
W. H. Vivesash, c Bird, b Witcomb	4
R. Baza, b Witcomb	0
L. A. Rose, c Biden, b Bird	56
E. L. Braga, b A. E. Wood	17
R. E. O. Bird, retired	61
J. B. Braga, not out	25
R. Pestonji, c Hill, b Sara	4
R. G. Sutherland, c Biden, b Sara	3
J. D. Noria, b Sara	2
S. Jex, b Sara	0
Extras	1
Total	180

Bowling.

O. M. R. W.	
R. C. Witcomb	11 0 52 2
R. E. O. Bird	10 0 44 2
A. E. Wood	2 0 19 1
W. Hill	6 1 33 0
B. W. Bradbury	3 0 16 0
C. Sara	5 1 15 4

YACHTING.

The Royal Hongkong Yacht Club.

Events.

The Royal Hongkong Yacht Club commenced its season on Saturday afternoon, the fixture being very popular. Among those present were His Excellency Sir F. H. May, Lady May and the Misses May, Sir William Rees Davies, Commodore Anstruther, R.N., the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., Major Baker Brown, Major Macdonald, Captain Cochran, Captain G. G. Wood and Surgeon Bernard, B.N. The officials were:—Commodore: Mr. Frank Smyth, General Committee: Commodore Anstruther, R.N., Capt. T. Arthur, Mr. R. Brown, Mr. E. W. Carpenter, Mr. A. Murloch, Lieut. F. L. R. Munn, Mr. E. B. Reed, Mr. A. L. Shields. Yachting Committee: Commodore Anstruther, R.N., Capt. T. Arthur (Official Measurer), Fl. Surg. R. S. Bernard, R.N., Mr.

D. K. Blair, (Hon. Secretary), Lieut. F. L. R. Munn, and Mr. A. L. Shields. Rowing Committee: Mr. R. Brown, Mr. E. W. Carpenter, Mr. G. A. Caldwell, Mr. T. A. Loughlin, Mr. A. Murdoch, (Hon. Secretary), Mr. E. B. Reed, Hon. Secretary and Mr. R. Brown, Hon. Treasurer.

Cruiser Race.
Starting from an imaginary line drawn between the western corner of the Hongkong Club House and a junk moored off the Praya Wall flying the Code flag (letter N), the outer end being marked by the steam launch Patrol.

Course:—Channel Rock (P.) Kowloon Rock (P.) Meyers East Buoy (P.) Distance 6 miles.
Preparatory Gun 1.55 p.m. Starting Gun 2 p.m.

Hcp. Time

Course Finish. Corrected.

M.S. H.M.S. H.M.S.

Ser. 4 21 10 4 21 10

Oenone ... 30 4 34 17 4 33 47

Irene ... 6 00 4 23 20 4 17 20

Erin ... 9 00 4 20 22 4 11 22

Queen Bee 9 00 4 02 21 3 53 21

Scotsglen 12 00 4 47 30 4 35 30

Dorothy 12 00 4 44 24 4 24 24

Tattian ... 12 00 5 03 02 4 51 02

Florence ... 10 00 4 48 33 4 18 32

Position.

(1) Queen Bee, Com. F. Smyth.

(2) Erin, Lieut. Munn.

(3) Irene, Mr. R. Sutherland.

The Snipe (30 sec) and the Iris (9 mins) did not start.

Visitors' Race.

Open to the Heyward-Hays and Gael classes of the H.K. Corinthian Yacht Club.

Course:—Lycorn Balcen (P.) Kowloon Rock (P.) Meyers East Buoy (P.) Distance 6½ miles.

Preparatory Gun 2.55 p.m. Starting Gun 3 p.m.

Hcp. Time

Course Finish. Corrected.

M.S. H.M.S. H.M.S.

Sirius ... Scratch 4 55 18 4 55 18

Lyabath ... 5 01 13 5 01 13

Bat ... 5 05 10 5 05 10

Thecla ... 1 05 4 53 05 4 53 05

Asthore ... 1 38 5 02 39 5 01 01

Toinette ... 1 38 5 10 41 5 09 05

Beatrice ... 1 38 5 11 42 5 10 04

Position.

(1) Thecla, Mr. J. W. Gloyn.

(2) Sirius, Mr. W. O. Lambert.

(3) Asthore, Mr. J. Forbes.

Motor Boat Race.

Open to all comers.

Course:—Channel Rocks (P.) Cuck Rock (P.) Mark Boat (P.) Twice round.

There were six starters for this race, viz. Titania, Isuan, White Rose, Nipper, America and Wasp.

The three last named were disqualified for breaches of racing rules, the White Rose broke down and did not complete the course, while the Titania and Isuan fought out the issue. Mr. G. H. Wilson in the Titania, conceding 13 minutes on the course to Isuan, steered by Mr. W. Logan, won by 2 mins. 14 seconds.

Ladies' Race.

Open to boats of the Handicap Class and One Design Class of the Royal H. K. Yacht Club steered by ladies.

Course:—Cuck Rock Buoy (S) Kowloon Rock (S) Meyers East Buoy (P) Distance 4 miles.

Preparatory Gun 4.45 p.m. Starting Gun 4.50 p.m.

Hcp. Time

Course Finish. Corrected.

M.S. H.M.S. H.M.S.

Dione ... Sch 5 41 00 1 5 5 41 1 5

Le Linda ... 40 D N S

Rolla ... 40 5 42 50 5 44 10

Kathleen ... 2 20 5 44 09 5 41 49

Colleen ... 2 20 5 52 27 5 50 07

Dorothea ... 2 40 D N F

Ayesha ... 3 20 D N S

Ailee ... 8 00 5 57 52 5 49 52

Daphne ... 8 00 D N F

Position.

(1) Dione, Miss May.

(2) Kathleen, Miss Baker-Brown.

(3) Rolla, Miss Liebert.

At the close the prizes, which were provided by His Excellency the Governor, the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, and Mr. J. W. Dolles, were presented by Lady May.

Commodore Smyth informed yachtsmen and motormen that valuable prizes had been kindly donated to the club for competition by a friend in Japan and by the Standard Oil Co., through Mr. Bolles. Arrangements were being made, he said, to sail the races at an early date.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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AND

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ABSOLUTELY THE BEST IN THE COLONY.

BREAKFAST BACON in rashers

90 cts. per lb.

MILD CURED HAM

85 & 95 cts. per lb.

The events would be open to all comers in the colony and a fee for entrance would be charged, the proceeds being handed over to a fund which would shortly be started in the Colony for the relief of those in need among our gallant Belgian friends at home. He then called for three cheers for Lady May, which were heartily given and the function was brought to a close.

FOOTBALL.

Police Draw with the Navy.
On Saturday the Police met the Navy under the auspices of the Hongkong League.

The game resulted in a draw, neither side scoring. That was a result which the play merited. The Police certainly opened out in promising fashion, but when they got to the other end they could have made better use of their advantage; the defence was good, but there was something wrong with the organisation of the invading forwards. Then the Navy took a turn at attacking and though they pressed Swan several times, and on one occasion in particular, the lefty Police custodian was thoroughly equal to the occasion and saved cleverly. Half-time arrived without a score being registered.

The second half was very similar to the first, each team in turn making promise, but failing to do the trick. Full time saw the opponents without a goal to their name.

RUGBY.

Volunteers beat the United Banks.
On Saturday the Volunteers administered a round defeat to the United Banks, the winners scoring seventeen points made up of three goals and a try, while the Banks were without a score.

From the fall of the flag, so to speak, the Volunteers got down to business and very rarely allowed their goal to be as much as threatened. The first big move was that of Kempthorne's when he secured applause for the initial try, scoring between the posts. To House was entrusted the subsequent kick, and the latter had no difficulty in converting it into the limit. The second try was a remarkably well-engineered one and called in operation some choice combination on the part of the Volunteers. Kempthorne passed to House, the latter rapidly knocking off yards between himself and the line by dashing play before passing to Tod. The latter was favourably placed and made no error in accepting the advantage presented to him. With a fine burst of speed, he covered the area separating him from his object and secured a well-merited try. Woodhead took the kick and converted.

In the second half the Banks were again outplayed. Woodhead and Whittall were connected with the next scoring effort on the part of the Volunteers. The result was as stated, the spectators having been treated to a game full of excitement, even if one-sided.

25s for one Apple.

Weighing 2½ ounces, an apple grown by Mr. George Glenn, of Wisbech, was sold by auction in Manchester for £25 for the Prince's Relief Fund.

PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

A Subscription List has been taken from the Counter of The Mercantile Bank of India Ltd. Any person applying for subscriptions thereunder is unauthorised and should at once be handed over to the Police.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. THE Steamship

"BENLEDI." From LEITH, MIDDLE BRO. LONDON & STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 28th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-Signed on or before the 5th prox. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 28th inst., at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st November, 1914.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE. The undersigned resumes charge from this date.

By order of the Board, C. MONTAGUE EDE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 23rd November, 1914.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

NOTICE. The undersigned resumes charge from this date.

By order of the Board, C. MONTAGUE EDE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 23rd November, 1914.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From EUROPE, COLOMBO and STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"KITANO MARU," having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before noon, today.

Goods not cleared by the 30th November, will be subject to rent. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents. Hongkong, 23rd November, 1914.



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"MONTAGUE," Intermediate service, via Canadian Atlantic port £43, via Boston or New York £45.

Rates quoted above do not include meals and sleeping car across Canada. These, if required, will be furnished for £6 additional.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class only) allowed to Naval and Military officers, Civil Service employees, Missionaries, etc., etc. Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Round Trip passage tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by the steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co. or Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

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Steamers	Arrive Hongkong from Australia	Sail Hongkong for Australia
TAIYUAN		27th Nov.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

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THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	Miyazaki Maru Capt. Teranaka T. 16,000 Kikano Maru Capt. Cope T. 16,000	(SATUR., 5th Dec. at 10 a.m.) (WEDNES., 23rd Dec. at 10 a.m.)
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama	Yokohama Maru Capt. Komatsubara T. 12,500 Sawa Maru Capt. Hori T. 12,500	(TUES., 1st Dec. at noon.) (TUES., 15th Dec. at noon.)
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda T. 13,500 Nikko Maru Capt. R. Takeda T. 9,600	(WEDNES., 16th Dec. at noon.) (WED., 13th Jan. at noon.)
CALCUTTA via S'hai, Penang & Rangoon	Ceylon Maru Capt. Naguchi T. 10,000	(MON., 23rd Nov.)
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo	Colombo Maru Capt. Nakamoto T. 8,000	(MONDAY, 23rd Nov.)
SHAI and Kobe	Kawachi Maru Capt. Nakamura T. 12,500	(SUNDAY, 29th Nov.)
SHAI and Kobe	Rangoon Maru Capt. Nomura T. 7,000	(MONDAY, 30th Nov.)
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600	(TUESDAY, 15th Dec. at 5 p.m.)
KOBE & Yokohama	Kikano Maru Capt. F. E. Cope T. 16,000	(TUES., 24th Nov. at 4 light)

Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Katori Maru	20,000 tons	Thursday 28th January
Kamo	16,000 "	" 1st February
Kashima	20,000 "	" 2nd February
Mishima	16,000 "	" 11th March
Suva	25,000 "	" 25th March
Atsuta	16,000 "	" 8th April
Yasaka	25,000 "	" 22nd April
Miyasaki	16,000 "	" 6th May
Kitano	16,000 "	" 20th May
Fushima	25,000 "	" 3rd June

FOR AMERICA.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Aki Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 28th January
Sado	12,500 "	" 9th February
Yokohama	12,500 "	" 23rd February
Awa	12,500 "	" 9th March
Shidzuoka	12,500 "	" 23rd March
Tamba	12,500 "	" 6th April
Aki	12,500 "	" 20th April
Sado	12,500 "	" 4th May

For further information apply to

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T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Teian	24th Nov. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	24th Nov. at 4 p.m.
W'W' & T'SIN	Kueichow	26th Nov. at noon
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	26th Nov. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	1st Dec. at 4 p.m.

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These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

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Hongkong 22nd Nov., 1914.

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Tjimanoeck	SHAI	2nd half Nov.	
Tibodas	JAPAN	2nd half Nov.	
Tjinaras	JAPAN	1st half Nov.	
Tjilatjap	JAVA	2nd half Nov.	
Tjinkl	JAVA	2nd half Nov.	
Tjilong	JAVA	1st half Dec.	
Tjitaroem	JAVA	1st half Dec.	
Tjikembang	JAVA	2nd half Dec.	
	SHAI	1st half Jan.	

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Steamer.	Displacement	Tons & Speed	Tues., 1st Dec.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 18 knots	From Kobe	
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" H'kong	Tues., 8th Dec.
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" H'kong	Tues., 5th Jan.

The s.s. Nippon Maru will leave Kobe for Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco on Tuesday, 1st December.

Steamers via Shanghai will be despatched at noon.

Steamers via Manila will be despatched at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

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MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
St. Albans	2nd Dec.	23rd Dec.
Aldenharn	2nd Jan.	29th Jan.

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FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving
Hailan	J. W. Evans	TUES., 24th Nov. at 1 p.m.
Haiching	W. O. Passmore	FRI., 27th Nov. at 1 p.m.
Haiyang	A. E. Hodgins	TUES., 1st Dec. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	WED., 25th Nov. at 1 p.m.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	SUN., 29th Nov. at 10 a.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

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LOG BOOK.

Power increased.
Notice is given that the luminous power of the light of Ose-ri Lighthouse on S. W. extreme of Fuku-yima, Goto Islands, Iriomote, has been increased to 180,000 candles as from the 28th of October, 1914.

Buoy Withdrawn.

Notice is given that Yojibei Lighted Wreck Buoy in the vicinity of Yojibeiwa, Shimono-eki Strait, has been permanently withdrawn.

Io-jima Lighthouse.

Notice is given that the following permanent light will be shown at Io-jima Lighthouse, entrance to Nagasaki Harbour, Province of Hizen, on and after the 14th of November, 1914, and the temporary light be withdrawn at the same time:—Io-jima Lighthouse. Character of light:—Fourth order group flashing white, showing quadruple flash in quick succession during fifteen (15) seconds, followed by an eclipse of fifteen (15) seconds. Candle power:—18,000. Position, description etc. remain unchanged.

Canton River.

It is officially notified that on or about the 1st of December, 1914, the character of the lights exhibited from the Dutch Folly beacons, will be changed from fixed to occulting as follows:—Dutch Folly south beacon: Occulting green, having the following characteristics:—Light, 0.3 seconds; eclipse, 2.7 seconds and so on. Dutch Folly north beacon: Occulting red, having the following characteristics:—Light, 0.3 seconds; eclipse, 2.7 seconds and so on. Both the red and the green lights will be visible in clear weather, as soon as the contour of the river permits their being seen.

Clyde Conditions.

The Clyde shipyards and marine engineering shops have not yet been affected by the war so much as might have been expected. The establishments where naval work is being done are still very busy, and some remarkable work has been done in them. Although in the mercantile yard there is no pressure of work there are very few men idle. Large numbers are in naval or military services, while the agreement between employers and men for the transfer of workers from mercantile to naval yards, without any restrictions whatever, has helped to prevent unemployment. Meantime, few contracts are being placed, and as a very fair number of new vessels are being launched, the work on hand is being reduced very rapidly. The prices of materials remain high, owing almost wholly to the lack of the German and Belgian supplies which competed so keenly with those of home makers, and the steel works in the West of Scotland are well employed, some of them with contracts for materials manufactured to Admiralty requirements.

Accident in Gulf of Pechili.

The China Nav. Co.'s steamer Hoibow, 1,411 tons, Capt. J. A. McCulloch, while sailing off Hailushan Bay, near Palantien, last Thursday evening, says the Manchuria Daily News, of the 9th inst., sustained damage to her screw-propeller, which, on closer examination, was found to have become entangled with her wire rope. This brought her to. Another C.N. Co.'s steamer, the Ichang, Capt. L. F. Pike, plying the Shanghai-Newchwang-Dairen service, desoried her in her helpless condition next morning and promptly rendered help. The Ichang entered Dairen last Saturday with the crippled Hoibow in tow. Whilst the former left here yesterday for Shanghai, with 287 tons Beans and Bean Oil, the latter is now at anchor outside the Breakwater, in order to undergo necessary repairs to her damaged propeller by the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Dairen.

Last O. S. K. Steamer to Antung. In view of mild weather still lingering, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, which had intended to close the Antung service with the sailing of the s.s. Swatow Maru from Kobe on the 6th inst., has chosen to despatch thereto the auxiliary steamer Shosha Maru as the last steamer to visit there this season. She left Kobe on the 6th inst.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
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 SHANGHAIYusangt Tues., 24th Nov. at d'light
 SHANGHAIWosangt Wed., 25th Nov. at d'light
 SHAI, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama Yatsing* Thur., 26th Nov. at d'light
 SHANGHAITaksangt Fri., 27th Nov. at d'light
 SANDAKANMausangt Fri., 27th Nov. at 3 p.m.
 SHAI, Moji & KobeNamsangt Sat., 28th Nov. at d'light
 MANILAYusangt Sat., 28th Nov. at 3 p.m.
 S'PORE, Pang & C'outtaFooksangt Sat., 28th Nov. at 3 p.m.
 KOBE & MojiFooksangt Sun., 29th Nov. at d'light
 SANDAKANHinsangt Wed., 2nd Dec. at noon
 MANILALoonsangt Sat., 5th Dec. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

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 * Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
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 LONDONRadnorshire19th Jan.
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 VICTORIA, VVER, STLE } Glenroy26th Nov.
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 VICTORIA, VVER, STLE } Glengyle6th Jan.
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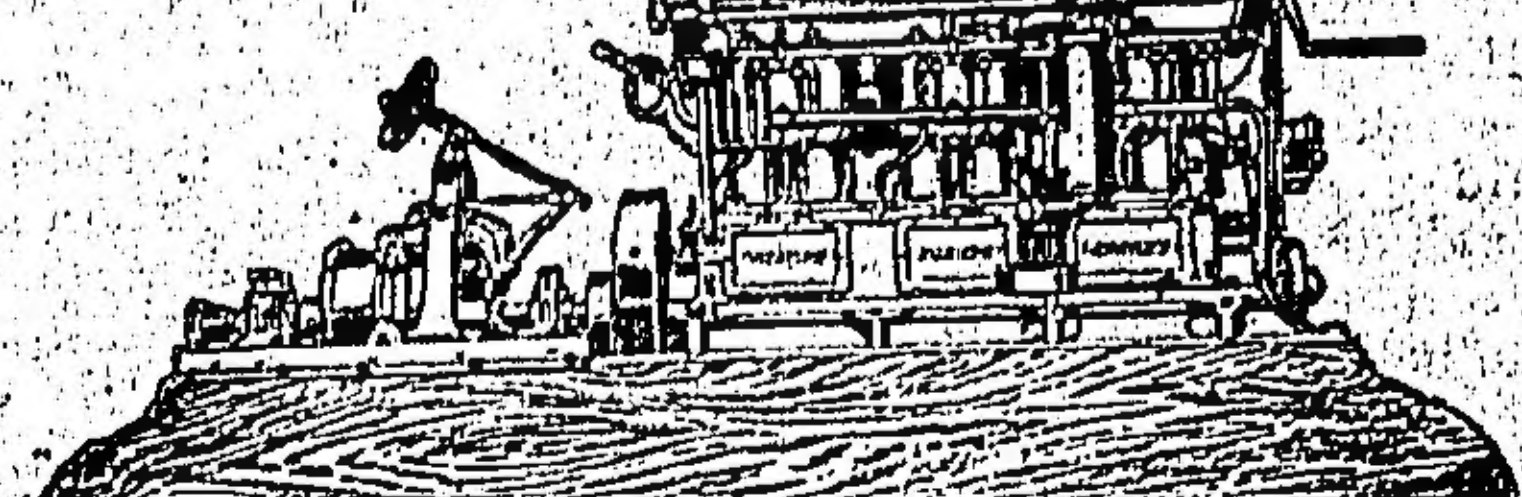
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Marseilles via Ports	Australien	M. M.	1, Dec.
M'les, L'don via S'pore etc.	Miyazaki M.	N. Y. K.	2, Dec.
London & Hull	Mer'shire	J. M. Co.	24, Dec.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, } [Tacoma & Portland &c.]	Glenroy	J. M. Co.	24, Nov.
Via B.C. T'ma via K'lung, Japan	Seattle M.	O. S. K.	26, Nov.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	1, Dec.
San Francisco via Shanghai etc.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	1, Dec.
Via B.C. & S'hai via S'hai &c.	Y'hama M.	N. Y. K.	1, Dec.
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile }			
Ports via Japan	Anyo M.	T. K. K.	2, Dec.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	8, Dec.
Victoria, B.C. & Tacoma, et.	Mexico M.	O. S. K.	9, Dec.
B'ton & New York via Suez Canal	O. of Bristol	B. L. L.	11, Dec.
San F'co via Manila & Japan &c.	Persia	P. M. Co.	16, Dec.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	China	P. M. Co.	12, Jan.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports | St. Albans | G. L. Co. | 18, Dec.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

S'atow, Amoy & Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	24, Nov.
Shanghai	Wosang	J. M. Co.	24, Nov.
Shanghai	Yusang	J. M. Co.	24, Nov.
Kobe and Yokohama	K'itane M.	N. Y. K.	24, Nov.
D'goa Bay, D'han, East L'don &c.	Gujarat	B. L. L.	25, Nov.
Shanghai	Wosang	J. M. Co.	25, Nov.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Y'hama	Yatsing	J. M. Co.	25, Nov.
Sandakan	Mausang	J. M. Co.	27, Nov.
Shanghai and Kobe	Kawachi M.	N. Y. K.	29, Nov.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	30, Nov.
Shanghai	Paul Leocat	M. M.	1, Dec.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Malta	P. & O.	3, Dec.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	15, Dec.
Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham, Penang & Colombo	Nile	P. & O.	27, Dec.
S'atow, Amoy & Foochow	Feking M.	O. S. K.	M. of N.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Haiyang	D. L. Co.	Q. desp.
Java	Tjikembang	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjikong	J.O.J. L.	S. half O.
Shanghai	Tjikong	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Japan	Tjikong	J.O.J. L.	F. half N.
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MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

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The T. K. K. s.s. ANYO MARU will next leave Hongkong on Wednesday the 2nd December.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Newlyn, Br. s.s. 2,484, Charles Clark, 14th inst.—Singapore, 4th inst. Coal—Order.

Albana, Br. s.s. 2,468, Wm. Danbar, 17th inst.—Chingwantao, 10th inst. Coal—D. & Co.

Nagoya, Br. s.s. 4,849, W. H. Swaney, 17th inst.—London, 3rd Oct. Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Hulchow, Br. s.s. 1,222, Shave, 18th inst.—Tientsin, 8th inst. Gen.—B. & S.

Sungkiang, Br. s.s. 987, J. Robinson, 17th inst.—Hulchow, 14th inst. Gen.—B. & S.

Shimon, Br. s.s. 1,104, Sangster, 17th inst.—Shanghai, 14th inst. Coal—M. B. K.

Chiyuen, Chinese s.s. 1,177, Ross, 18th inst.—Swatow, 17th inst. Gen.—O. M. S. N. Co.

Taiyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,675, T. Imoto, 19th inst.—Chingwantao, 12th inst. Gen.—M. B. K.

Seattle Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,832, T. Saitow, 19th inst.—Shanghai, 16th inst. Gen.—O. S. K.

Derwent, Br. s.s. 1,552, Y. Jenkins, 18th inst.—Saigon, 14th inst. Rice—Order.

Hitaohi Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,031, T. Satow, 19th inst.—Nagasaki, 16th inst. Gen.—N. Y. K.

Tango Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,634, K. Toyoda, 19th inst.—Melbourne, Gen.—N. Y. K.

Rubi, Am. s.s. 1,408, J. Miller, 19th inst.—Saigon, 15th inst. Rice—S. T. & Co.

Wosang, Br. s.s. 1,127, Smith, 18th inst.—Shanghai, 15th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Selun, Norw. s.s. 865, H. Honbreder, 19th inst.—Bangkok, Rice—T. & Co.

Varg, Norw. s.s. 873, J. Johann, 20th inst.—Hulchow, 18th inst. General—Chinese.

Teau, Br. s.s. 1,600, J. McIntosh, 20th inst.—Pallipines, 17th inst. Gen.—B. & S.

Mausang, Br. s.s. 1,844, R. A. Matthews, 20th inst.—Sandakan, 14th inst. Timber & Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Sosho Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,109, K. Hattori, 20th inst.—Swatow, 19th inst. Gen.—O. S. K.

Phuyen, Fr. s.s. 1,346, L. Ribault, 20th inst.—15th inst. Rice—Chinese.

Daiten Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,555, W. Nakagawa, 20th inst.—Wol-bai-wei, 15th inst. Gen.—Chinese.

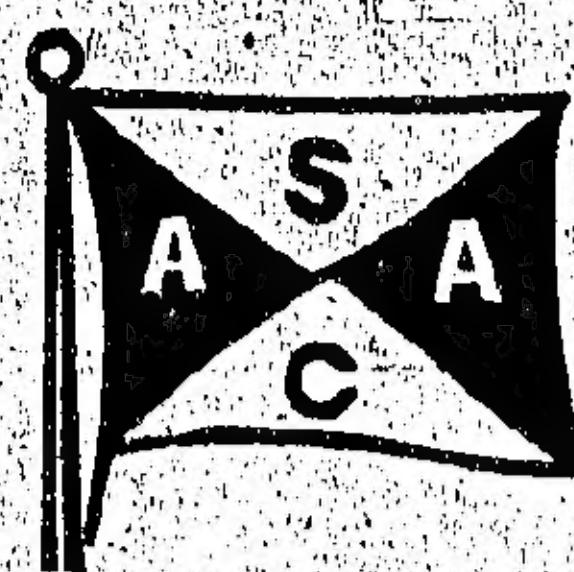
Anhui, Br. s.s. 1,258, Eddy, 21st inst.—Shanghai, Gen.—B. & S.

Tijitjan, Dut. s.s. 3,859, Schenbeck, 20th inst.—Balkpapan, 10th inst. Sugar—J. C. J. L.

Tong Hong, Br. s.s. 1,313, F. J. Fryan, 20th inst.—Singapore, General—Order.

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No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	100'	26' 10" (10' 10" beam)	10'	4'		
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	100'	26' 10" (10' 10" beam)	10'	4'		
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QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

TOWN OFFICE.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1914.

DEATHS.

On the 16th November at Dirreen Barrow, Somersetshire, Capt. Charles Stanbrough Watson, late Royal Marine Light Infantry, second son of the late Anthony Watson of 21 Inverleith, Edinburgh.

MISSIONARY WORK.

An Interesting Account of Activities in South China.

The following interesting account is culled from the 1913-4 report of the Church Missionary Society:—

The country around Canton was in a very disturbed condition during a great part of the year 1913. A steamer on which Miss Dunk, a C.M.S. missionary, was travelling, was boarded by some 60 pirates under the guise of passengers while proceeding up the West River, and the ship's officers owed their lives to Miss Dunk's knowledge of Chinese, and to her courage and tact, which enabled her to dissuade the pirates from the violence which they meditated. Miss Dunk was afterwards presented with a Bible and a clock by the Colonial Government in recognition of her services.

Again, the new Training College for the diocese of Victoria was attacked by robbers, who decamped with bags full of stolen goods, including Mrs. G. A. Bunbury's wedding ring, which was drawn from her finger. A second attack three days later by a larger force of robbers was foiled.

The movement towards union which has been so conspicuous since the Edinburgh Conference has led in Kwangtung to the formation of a Protestant Christian Council for the province. United services or prayer meetings, which have been held for many years by the missionaries in Canton, are now felt to have acquired fresh importance, and numerous concerted measures have been planned for the systematic evangelisation of the city. At Pakhoi the three missions working in that city—American, German and English—joined in a ten days' evangelistic campaign in 1913, while arrangements have been made to hold weekly a combined evangelistic meeting in the C.M.S. mission hall.

The work of the Divinity College was carried on at Shekpaai, five miles from Canton, during the early part of 1913, but after the attacks by robbers, recorded above, the new premises were left under the protection of some government soldiers, and a rented house on the outskirts of Canton was procured for the accommodation of the divinity students and the boys of the middle school, which also is carried on at Trinity College. One of the students, the Rev. Ho Po Wan, was admitted to Priest's orders by Bishop Lander, and another was ordained Deacon in British North Borneo. St. John's Hall, the C.M.S. Hostel in connection with the Hongkong University, had 44 students, as many as could be accommodated.

St. Paul's School, at Hongkong, a middle school, which began in 1809 with 18 boys, now has more than 300 names on its roll. Three of the masters and eight of the boys were baptised in May 1913, and many more are desirous of openly confessing Christ in baptism. In order to encourage a missionary spirit in the school, an address was given on the work and opportunities in the Tsang-shing district, east of Canton, where the need for retraining had lately led to the closing of six schools. The boys were not asked to do anything, but a few days after the address they went to the Rev. A. D. Stewart, the principal, and expressed a desire to help. A Committee was formed, and an 'Our Own Schools'

fund opened. Within a few days the fund had collected more than £5, and had received promises of regular monthly subscriptions amounting to £3.

There are about 60 pupils in the Boys' Boarding School at Canton, a junior school, which serves as a feeder to the mission middle school in that city. At St. Stephen's House, Hongkong, there were about a dozen Bible-women being trained, one of them sent from Honolulu. Besides the class composed of accepted candidates for evangelistic work there are two other classes in the institution, one consisting of women, most of them sent by their husbands who desire some Christian training, and the other of those who enter to be prepared for Baptism. At St. Stephen's Girls' College the number of pupils rose to more than 100, and examination results were again good, eight of the nine girls who sat for the Oxford Local Examination being successful. A daily Bible lesson is given in the school, and in addition about half the girls voluntarily attend Sunday school.

The number of inmates of the Victoria Home, Kowloon City, rose to 90. Six of them were married during the year, three of them taking up work as school teachers. Another, married to a Catechist, was seized by a band of armed robbers, when on her way to her new home, and nothing was afterwards heard of her.

Many of the new officials at Pakhoi showed themselves in sympathy with the work in the mission hospital in that city, and the patients were more ready than before to submit to operation. A number of the inmates, having attended services and classes regularly for three months and evinced a definite desire to learn more of the Gospel, were admitted to the catechumens. Sixteen men and nine women were baptised at the lepers' asylum; thirty-one of the inmates were confirmed; and two lepers were admitted as lay readers. A dispensary was opened, with a student from Pakhoi in charge, at Oupo, a town which has the reputation of being 'mad upon idols'. At Liemohow between 2,070 and 3,000 patients were treated, some paying several visits; and several put themselves under instruction.

Evangelistic work in the Canton district was handicapped by the lack of Chinese agents, who were too few in number to cope with the many opportunities, especially in the neighbourhood of Tsang-shing.

There is, too, an open door among students at Canton, where the Rev. W. H. Hewitt, while in the city for language study, got into touch with a number of men. He mentions an interesting inquirer at Hongkong, a Japanese Buddhist priest who visited China at the expense of some Buddhist body to propagate his religion, but while in Shanghai became interested in Christianity to such an extent that he resigned his salaried position in his mission and applied for Baptism.

The size of the mission makes the task of shepherding the converts very onerous. One illustration will suffice. In 1913 the old Canton-Shingling Pastorate was divided into four, two of the new pastorates being placed under Chinese clergymen, and two under Europeans until such time as Chinese pastors shall be forthcoming.

One of these pastorates, a comparatively small portion of the original district, covers an area of 1,300 square miles, and contains 690 towns and villages, with an aggregate population of 400,000. In the south-east portion of the pastorate are thirteen churches, most of them converted ancestral halls, to which between 600 and 700 baptised people are attached. Several incidents are recorded, which speak well of the converts. Here is a man discovered to be

LATE MR. J. L. CHALMERS.

Burial to be in Hongkong.

In the death on Monday last, at Hart Road, Shanghai, of Mr. J. L. Chalmers, there is lost to the sum of British character and competence in the Far East in general, and to the Maritime Customs service of China in particular, a personality who, during well nigh forty years of service to a foreign country, stood for the things that count as best in our own national life.

His father, the Rev. Dr. John Chalmers, for many years resident in Hongkong, was in the first rank of scholars as a distinguished mathematician, and there have been few non-Chinese whose attainments in the Chinese written language could rank with his in respect of accuracy and a far-reaching research, the results of which, as seen in his published works, are within their own sphere, monumental. Mrs. Chalmers was highly esteemed in this colony and in the nearest coast port communities, in virtue of a grace and charm of personality that gained for her troops of friends.

Mr. J. L. Chalmers, the eldest of their three sons, joined, in early life, the Chinese Customs service, and was for a time a member of the staff at Canton, gaining also at other ports experience of his work.

One of the turning points in his life was an appointment to Corea, as the assistant of Mr. J. McLeavy Brown, who went to that country as Financial Adviser to the state, and who selected Mr. Chalmers to accompany and serve with him in a post of outstanding importance, to which were attached duties of singular complexity and difficulty requiring for their right discharge, the highest skill and acumen.

The late years of Mr. Chalmers were spent in Shanghai in the Statistical Department, of which, on the retirement of the Commissioner, six years ago, he became chief.

Interment is to take place in the family grave, at the Protestant Cemetery, Happy Valley, tomorrow, Tuesday, the 24th inst., at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Friends desiring to attend the funeral are requested to assemble in the Mortuary chapel at the Cemetery by 4.55 p.m.

British Courage.

The *Liberty*, in speaking in praise of the British troops, states, on the authority of a person returning from the front, that near Le Cateau the Lancashire, in order to ensure the safe retreat of the infantry regiments, charged several times. They lost three-quarters of their number, but succeeded in covering the admirable retreat of the brigade.

stricken with leprosy. The people of his village urge him to have recourse to a famous idol, but he refuses indignantly, saying, 'I would not go if you gave me a load of money. I have God to help me; why should I ask anything of senseless idols?' Here, again, is an inquirer seized with bubonic plague. Her husband proposes heathen rites, but she almost forces him to his knees to pray to God for her recovery—a prayer which was answered. Another cheering sign is the zeal of some of the Christians in preaching the Gospel. At Hongkong evangelistic meetings are sometimes conducted on Sunday evenings by Chinese gentlemen, while at Shek Kai already mentioned, four shop-keepers hold weekly meetings in their places of business after closing hours, as a result of which several assistants of one of them have asked for Baptism.

PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

Hongkong Subscriptions Now over \$175,000.

The eighth subscription list of the Hongkong Prince of Wales' Fund, which has been forwarded to us by Mr. N. J. S. Webb, the Hon. Treasurer, shows that the public is still freely subscribing. The total has now reached the splendid sum of \$175,485.79. The latest list shows the following donations:—

\$2,500.—Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.
\$874.22.—Mr. R. D. Harvey's Fund: Donation through Mr. G. T. Lloyd, \$50; Mr. G. T. Lloyd (October), \$10; Miss Dobson, \$76; Mr. T. C. Ramsey, \$55.50; E. P. Mission, \$15—O. M. Customs, \$21.55; Mr. Thompson, \$21.55; Hooh Chung and Co., \$100; Doan's, \$82.50; T. Carr, \$155; E. P. Mission, \$78—S. S. Currency, \$569.50, less in exchange, \$51.78, total \$517.72—Rev. J. F. McPhun, \$100; Rev. E. W. Rentoul, \$50.
\$750.—J. L. Michael and Co.
\$500.—Mr. Tang Lai Chuen.
\$250.—Mr. W. E. Clarke.
\$125.—Mr. H. C. Keeler.
\$100 each.—Messrs. R. C. Dixon, G. N. Orme, M. Teul Ohn, Li Shan Fan, Li Wing Kwong, Man Loong Firm, the Kwong Tong Nung Yung Brothers, Tobacco Co., Tung Sing Contractor, Tai Sin Co., Ya Pun Nam, Fuk To Kai.
\$75 each.—Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, 1st Sub, Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, 1st Sub.
\$74.—Belilos School Staff.
\$50 each.—Messrs. A. J. Reed, 1st Sub, H. Dixon, 1st Sub, J. W. White, Lik Cheong, Sei Woon, Chan Kwai Sang, Wu Wan Cho, Ho Cheong Wo, Kwong Co., Choi Cheong.
\$40.—Through the Kwong Wa Hospital.
\$30.—Huang On Co.
\$25 each.—Messrs. E. D. O. Wolfe, 2nd Sub, S. B. C. Ross, 1st Sub, S. B. B. McElderry, 1st Sub, Wm. Edwards, Fuk Li Compradore, S. H. Hop, Staff Colonial Treasurer's Office, Colnaught Aerated Water Factory, Hing Cheong Shop, A. E. Wood, 1st Sub.
\$22.50.—Staff Secretariat for Chinese Affairs.
\$20 each.—Messrs. C. E. Frith, F. Fisher, E. Duncan, W. H. Woolley, P. T. Lambie, J. A. Lyon, C. H. Spittle, A. S. Loong-sang, E. W. Dawson, Kang Yue Bank, Mok Yuek Lim, Yu Yuen \$15.24.—'Volunteer Pay'.
\$15 each.—Messrs. George J. Chambers, 1st Sub, Arthur O. Burford, 1st Sub, R. E. Lindell, 1st Sub, W. Schofield, 1st Sub, G. W. Coyah, Au Yung Fung Pak.
\$11.50.—Staff D. O. N. and A. D. O's.
\$10 each.—Messrs. C. F. Aris, 1st Sub, A. F. Pallen, 1st Sub, E. A. C. Valho, 1st Sub, Wong Kwok Shun, Fung Fak Tin, Lam Shau, Ting, Fuk Shing, Hing, Li Ho Yu, Ting Shun Co., Sing Tak Shop, Yuen Shing Shop, Ng Wah, Wo On Shop, Li Chai, An Fung P. K., Lau Cho, Wing Kee Cheong Shop, Wa Yik Shop, Kwong Hop Yuen Shop, Chu Chi Hing.
\$8.50.—Staff Secretary D. print.
\$8.—Miss Lola Gutter, 2nd Sub.
\$7.—Mr. P. J. Pestonji, 1st Sub.
\$6 each.—Ki Yuen Pawn Shop, Fook Hing Pawn Shop, Hang Sang Shop.
\$5 each.—Sang Tai Company, Tsung Yik Shop, Chow Yu Shop, Wang Yik Shop, Cheung Shun Kee Shop, Kwong Fong Shop, Mr. Wong Yan, Cheung Sun Kee Shop, Wing Shing Cheung Chan, Tung Tai Tsung Kee Shop, Chu Loong Shop, Tai Tak Shing Shop, Ng Sah Chi, Chan Yau Kee

ALLEGED THEFT OF IRON

This afternoon, two Chinamen were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court, with bringing in unlawful possession of eighty bars of pig iron, which might lawfully be supposed of having been stolen or unlawfully obtained.

Mr. D. J. Lewis, of Messrs. Johnson Stokes and Master, prosecuted and Mr. Dixon, of Messrs. Wilkinsons and Grist, defended.

Mr. R. J. Kilbey said he was freight manager of the Pacific Mail Company. About 780 tons of pig iron arrived by the S. S. Sui-sang on its last arrival. It was duly discharged from the ship into the Company's godown. Eighty boxes, each weighing 75 lbs., would weigh more than 2 tons, the price per ton being about \$80.

A junk woman deposed that her craft was engaged by the first defendant to carry the iron.

The case was proceeding at we went to press.

German's Pigeons.

For keeping his pigeons without permission, a registered German, George Beck, thirty-eight, waiter, of B.W., was sentenced at Old-street to six months' hard labour and recommended for deportation. At the previous hearing he said he bought the pigeons to fatten for sale. Asked by the magistrate (Mr. Clarke) if he wished to ask any questions, Beck replied: "I am very sorry. I will sell the pigeons and give the money to the Prince of Wales' Fund." (Laughter.)

Shop, Chiu Ya Chuan, Au Ping, A. M. de Souza, 1st Sub, E. H. D'Aquino, 1st Sub, Leung Ping Fai, 1st Sub, Oa Cheung Shop, Ho Cheung Wo Shop, Wing Fai Shop, Leung Pat Yu, Wing Woo Cheung Shop, Wing Lung Shop, Yik O. Wing Shop, Y. T. W. Shop, Tai Shup Shop, Wing Oa Cheong, Kwong Yau Wing Cheong Kee, Kwong Kwong Yue Fong, Tse Wing Chiu, Wing Shing Co., Ye Tai Firm, Cheong Tin Hon, Ching Li Shing Firm, Wing On Tai Firm, Fuk On Tai Firm, Tsoi Hin Ting.

\$4.—Kwong Tai Pawn Shop.
\$3 each.—Ki Fat Cusong Shop, Wing Liang Tung Shop, Kwong Cheong Long Shop, Fuk On Pawn Shop.

\$2 each.—Sun Hing Shop, Kwong Wai Cheung Shop, Ohn Chak, Wing Fung Yuen Shop, Shun On Shop, Wing Cheong Lung Shop, Tak Wo Shop, Kung Shun Cheong Shop, Hop Fat Shop, Pak Oo Tong Shop, Hang On Tai Shop, Tai Wo Tong Shop, Wing Lee Yuen Shop, Po On Cheong Shop, Man Cho Tong Shop, Yee Shing Cheong Shop, Wing Ya Cheong Shop, Kwong On Cheong Shop, Wing On Tai Shop, Tung Cheong Tai Shop, Wing On Lung Shop, Fook Yuen Ho Shop, Man Chun Tong Shop, Mow Sang Tong Shop, Ma Hin Ngon.

\$1 each.—Messrs. J. D. Marquis, Lee Hung Shop, Fuk Sang Tong Shop, Tang Po Kee Shop, Lo Lung Co., Wan Wa Co., Kam Loi Fung, Kwong Hop, Chan Sik Fung, Tse Shun Yue, Chang Lai Ting.

The above totals..... \$8,015.98
Already acknowledged, Lists 1/1..... 157,341.57

\$105,357.53

Monthly Subscriptions..... 558.25
Already acknowledged, Lists 1/7..... 9,670.01

10,128.26

Total... \$175,485.79

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Only Two Cases on the Calendar.

This morning, at the Supreme Court, the Chief Justice, Sir William Rees Davies, who returned from leave last week, opened the November Criminal Sessions. There was a light calendar, only two cases being set down for trial, viz:—one of alleged murder, and the other of alleged throwing of a corrosive fluid.

Tang Kun-po was charged with the murder of Tang Chun at Kam Tin on October 5.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty. The following jury was sworn:—Messrs. J. J. Hyde, foreman, A. Lash, R. F. Hickman, F. Soares, P. F. da Oriz Prati, R. Lapsley and W. F. Ford. Mr. P. M. Hodgson, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, and Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. Baker, of Messrs. Evans and Nashom, defended.

The case, as set out by the Crown, was that the deceased was the younger brother of the accused, both of whom lived in Kam Tin Hoi, a village in the New Territory, with their families. Apparently the two families were not on very good terms and the evidence went to show that the wife of each brother quarrelled. On October 5, the prisoner, with his son, went to the deceased's home, taking with them a long pole. The prisoner assaulted the deceased, hitting him with the pole a number of times and he died shortly afterwards. The doctor's evidence would show that his death was caused by any one of the blows, if not caused by the pole. Counsel pointed out that the son was with the prisoner and if he assisted the prisoner, or the prisoner assisted the son, in inflicting the injuries on the deceased, he was just as much guilty as if he had done it himself. It might be that, although the man was charged with murder, it was a case of manslaughter, and it was for them to say.

The wife of the deceased said that the prisoner's wife heard the deceased scolding witnesses, saying that she had the countenance of a demon. The prisoner's wife, thinking the abuse was not of her, reported it to her husband, who returned and assaulted witnesses' husband with a corrying pole. "It was not very much," said the witness. "He made a mistake; he did not strike him purposely. It was an accident; that's all."

Mr. Hodgson:—How many times was he struck?—Suffice it to say my husband was killed accidentally.

The question was repeated, and witness said only two or three blows were struck, but it was all accidental.

Questioned as to the identity of the police sergeant whom she called to the scene of the affray, witness failed to identify the officer in court, saying that on the date in question she could not see him because of her tears.

Dr. Smalley gave evidence that the man suffered from an enlarged spleen and death would result from a slight blow.

His Lordship intimated that the evidence in support of the murder charge was slender, though there might be some in support of a charge of manslaughter.

The charge was accordingly reduced to one of manslaughter. Mr. Alabaster submitted that there was no case to go to the jury.

His Lordship thought there was a case to go to the jury. Mr. Alabaster said this was a case which was tottering, and it was for them to return what he submitted was the only possible verdict in the case. The evidence put forward was that of a woman who had told a tissue of lies, and

"THE BLUE BIRD."

The Theatre Royal was again well filled on Saturday evening, for the final performance of "The Blue Bird," and those who attended were more than satisfied with the fare provided, judging by the hearty applause and the numerous bouquets passed over the footlights at the end of the last act. We have already given such full descriptions of the play in previous issues that little remains to be said; but special mention should again be made of Miss Agnes Bishop, who once more delighted her audience in the role of Mytyl; Master Bernard Caldwell, as Tytyl; Mrs. John Robertson, as Water, and for her exquisite rendering of the "Nightingale's Song," Mr. Staff Northcote, as Bread; Miss Dorothy Wilkin, as Fire; Lieut.-Commander F. A. M. Cromie, as Tyto, the dog; Mrs. Cromie, as Light; Mrs. M. W. Bishop, as the Fairy Berylone and Night-bur Barlingot; and Mr. H. S. McBealy, as Sugar.

he asked whether they would hang a dog on it.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty, but recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the Court on the ground of strong provocation.

Mr. Alabaster informed the Court that the man had been in prison for seven weeks. He was a man of excellent character and had served the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. for twenty years on board the Empress of Japan.

His Lordship, in sentencing the prisoner to six months' hard labour, to date from the time of his committal, said he was very glad to give effect to the jury's recommendation. He did not for a moment suppose that he had ever intended to kill his brother, but he went away to secure a stick and returned and took the law into his own hands, unfortunately with a fatal result. He recognised that he had been a man of good character and hoped that when he left prison he would be able to retrieve his good character.

Five Years' for Vitriol Throwing.

Before Mr. Justice Gempertz, Wa Fat was charged with throwing a corrosive fluid, in violation of the law, at Leung Yau, with intent, by so doing, to do grievous bodily harm, on October 18.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

The following jury was empanelled:—Messrs. A. A. Olaxton, foreman, G. Martin, J. W. Paton, P. R. Murray, O. Tseze, A. Coore and F. B. Olson.

The Attorney General, the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, prosecuted, the defendant being unrepresented.

The case for the Crown, said the Attorney General, was simple and the inference as to prisoner's guilt was clear. On the evening of October 18 at about 9.30 o'clock, two girls, one of whom was Leung Yau, came out of a brothel. As she did so, the prisoner walked up behind her and threw something at one of them, immediately afterwards running away. As he ran one of the girls noticed a small bottle in the prisoner's hand. He was chased and caught upstairs in another house. On his clothing was found something which turned out to be oil of vitriol and a similar substance was found on the girl's clothes. Prisoner worked at a dying works at Mongkok.

At the police station he had nothing to say, nor to be at the police court.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty and the prisoner was sentenced to five years' hard labour.

DIARY OF WAR.

COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany	Britain.
Austria	Russia.
Turkey	France.
	Belgium.
	Japan.
	Servia.
	Montenegro.

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.

Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.

Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.

Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.

Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

Events that Brought It About.

1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1835.—Austria-Hungary saves Servia from destruction by Bulgaria.

1908.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Servia.

1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.

1913.—Servia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.

1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Servian student at Sarajevo.

July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Servia demanding suppression of Pan-Servian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpected. Semi-official *Pester Lloyd* affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Servia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

Since Fighting Began.

July 27.—Servian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Servia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evidence of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Proskien; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Chirey. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—Severe fighting on River Drin between Servians and Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace; peace separately during the war.

August 4.—Earl Kitchener says, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilburg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces. Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer Koenig in Laime and later strikes mine and sinks herself.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are hors de combat.

August 8.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany.

August 14.—Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Haselt and Ramillies.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Avricourt and Oiry.

August 16.—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiaochow be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23.

August 17.—Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 20.—Germans occupy Brussels.

August 22.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £8,000,000 respectively on Province of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Servians recapture Austrians along the Drina.

August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 26.—Russians continue on offensive on East Prussian frontier. German forces being compelled to retreat on Koenigsberg. Russian advances in East Prussia continue. Togoland surrenders to British.

August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium, owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

August 30.—Apia, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Laon, towards Mezieres.

Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiègne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns.

Sept. 2.—Japanese occupy seven islands of Kiaochow, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux for purely military reasons.

September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lemberg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikolajoff and Rawarska, and convert Galicia into Russian Province.

September 10.—Force of 60,000 Germans hurrying through Belgium to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Marne; enemy retreat 25 miles.

Sept. 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 37.1-2 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen.

Sept. 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder. Allies pursuing them. German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Limburg entirely free of enemy.

Australian Squadron occupies Herberstshohe, German New Guinea. French troops occupy Soissons and Lunville. German left wing retreating.

Sept. 14.—Germans evacuate Amiens, and give way at Revinny and Brabant-le-roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back.

Sept. 15.—French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Rawarska, and occupy Czernowitz. Servians defeat 99,000 Austrians at the angle of the Rivers Drina and Save. Announced that German cruiser Hela was sunk by hostile submarine.

Sept. 16.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rheims; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the British. Announced that Brigadier General N. Fiallay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

Sept. 18, 19 and 20.—Battle of the Aisne continues. German counter-attacks failing. Germans fire on Rheims Cathedral, setting historic building on fire.

Sept. 22.—H.M. ships Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue sunk by German submarines in the North Sea. Battle of the Aisne continues without appreciable change in the situation.

Sept. 23 to 26.—The great battle continues; German counter-attacks being everywhere repulsed. Land fighting begins around Tientsin.

Sept. 27.—Capital of the Cameroons surrenders unconditionally to British Force.

Sept. 28 and 29.—Battle of the Aisne continues. Allies beat back severe attacks by the enemy.

Sept. 30.—Big battle continues in favour of Allies, who make slight progress all along the line. Germans bombard Antwerp, but are repulsed. Russians continue to progress and are reported halting way to Buda Pest.

Oct. 1.—Announced that H.M.S. Cumberland has captured nine German liners and one gunboat in Cameroon River. Allies' position in France reported entirely satisfactory.

Oct. 2.—Germans vigorously bombard Antwerp. British Admiralty announces adoption of mine-laying policy as a counter-measure to German activity.

Oct. 3.—French President and Ministers start on visit to congratulate armies in the field. The Ozar leaves for the front. Big battle continues in France. Crown Prince's Army being repulsed near Varennes.

Oct. 4.—Germans make night attack at Tientsin, but are defeated, losing 47 killed. In the big battle Allies twice destroy enemy's lines of communications. Russians defeat and pursue Germans.

Oct. 7.—Bombardment of Antwerp continues. German commander warning populace. Belgian Government removes to Ostend. German cruiser Cormoran and two gunboats sunk in Kiaochow Bay. Big battle still proceeding, fighting becoming increasingly violent.

Oct. 11.—Fall of Antwerp announced. Allies still progress all along the line. Germans drop 20 bombs on Paris.

Oct. 12.—German aviators drop six more bombs on Paris.

Oct. 13.—Commander under Colonel Maritz revolts in the Cape Province, having concluded an agreement with Germans. Belgian Government removes to Havre, in France. Allies resume offensive.

Oct. 14.—Announced that Russian cruisers sink two German submarines in the Baltic. Canadian contingent arrives at Plymouth. H.M.S. Yarmouth sinks the Markomannia and captures the Pontoporus (Emden's supply ship) off Sumatra.

Oct. 15.—Allies make further progress, occupying a line from the sea. H.M.S. Hawke sunk by submarine in the North Sea.

Oct. 16.—Four German destroyers sunk off the Dutch coast.

Oct. 17, 18 and 19.—Further advances of Allies reported, notably on the Left Wing. French cruiser Waldeck Rousseau sinks Austrian submarine off Dalmatian coast.

Oct. 20.—Japanese occupy Marshall, Marianne and Caroline Islands.

Oct. 21.—Announced that the Emden sinks five more British vessels and captures another. British warships do great work off the Belgian coast, shelling the enemy's trenches and wrecking six batteries. Germans who had advanced on Warsaw compelled to retreat. Russians pursuing them. British naval militia continues to bombard German flank.

Oct. 23.—Severe fighting on the Left Wing. The Allies continuing to make progress. Steamer Orefield arrives at Las Palmas with the crews of 13 steamers sunk by the German cruiser Karlsruhe, mostly in the Atlantic.

Oct. 24.—British destroyer

Badger sinks German submarine off Dutch coast. Announced that there are nine German cruisers on the high seas, and that 70 warships of the Allies are searching for them.

Oct. 25 to 28.—Allies continue to progress on the Left Wing, and Russians advance to Lowicz and Lodz, driving the Germans before them. French drive enemy over frontier east of Nancy.

Oct. 28.—Five men sentenced to death in connection with the assassination of Prince Franz Ferdinand, and others sent into penal servitude.

Oct. 29.—Russians break resistance of last units of the enemy north of the Pilica, and the whole Austro-German Army retreats.

Oct. 30.—Reported that the Emden enters Penang harbour and sinks the Russian cruiser Jemchug and a French destroyer. Turkish warships enter open port of Odessa and bombard Russian ships, Turkish cruiser, bombards Thessalonica, in the Crimea.

Oct. 31.—Germans attempt general offensive movement from Nieupoort to Arras, but Allies still advance. Enemy reported to be withdrawing from Dixmude. Russians still advance in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov. 1.—British cruiser Hermes sunk by submarine in the Straits of Dover. British, French and Russian Ambassadors in Constantinople request passports. Most of the German forts at Tientsin silenced by Japanese and British bombardment.

Nov. 2.—British and French Ambassadors leave Constantinople. Announced

that 2,000 armed Bedouins have penetrated Egyptian territory. Germans continue violent attacks in Belgium and France, but are everywhere repulsed. British Government to shortly issue war loan of £200,000,000. Turkey apologises to Russia, but endeavours to throw the responsibility on the latter.

Nov. 3.—H.M.S. Minerva bombards Akabi, which is evacuated. Thrilling story from British Headquarters issued showing how a large body of British troops was transferred from the Aisne to the battle on the north coast, and how in subsequent fighting the enemy suffered terribly from our offensive. Submarine D5 sunk in skirmish with retreating German squadron in North Sea. German abandon left bank of the Yser below Dixmude. Anglo-French Squadron bombards the Dardanelles.

Nov. 4.—German cruiser Yorck strikes chain of mines blocking entrance to Jade Bay and sinks.

Nov. 5.—War between Britain and Turkey declared. Annexation of Cyprus announced.

Nov. 6.—Austrians retreating along whole front before Russians. France declares war with Turkey.

Nov. 7.—Fall of Tientsin announced. Russians continue triumphant march, capturing many prisoners and guns. Allies still make progress.

Nov. 8.—Announced that the surrender of Tientsin is unconditional. Russian cavalry enters German territory from beyond the Vistula.

Nov. 9.—Colonial contingents

given great reception at Lord Mayor's Show. Patriotic speeches at the Guildhall banquet. German cruiser Emden caught off Coos Islands by H.M.A.S. Sydney; engagement ensues. Emden goes ashore and is burnt out; Commander and a nephew of the Kaiser among the prisoners.

Nov. 10.—German cruiser Koenigsberg imprisoned in the Rufiji River. German East Africa by sinking of colliers at the river's mouth. Russians still advancing in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov. 12.—Severe fighting in France and Belgium. Germans take Dixmude, but Allies hold their own elsewhere. Further Russian advance in East Prussia. Admiralty announces that, in absence of information, loss of cruisers Grol Hope and Monmouth must be assumed.

Nov. 13.—Mr. Asquith announces that British casualties in France up to October 31 total 57,000. Christian De Wet's rebel commando severely defeated by General Botha. Announced that supplementary vote for another million men will be asked for, bringing British Army up to 2,186,400, exclusive of Territorials.

Nov. 14.—Egyptian Mohammedans give expression to remarkable feelings of loyalty towards British.

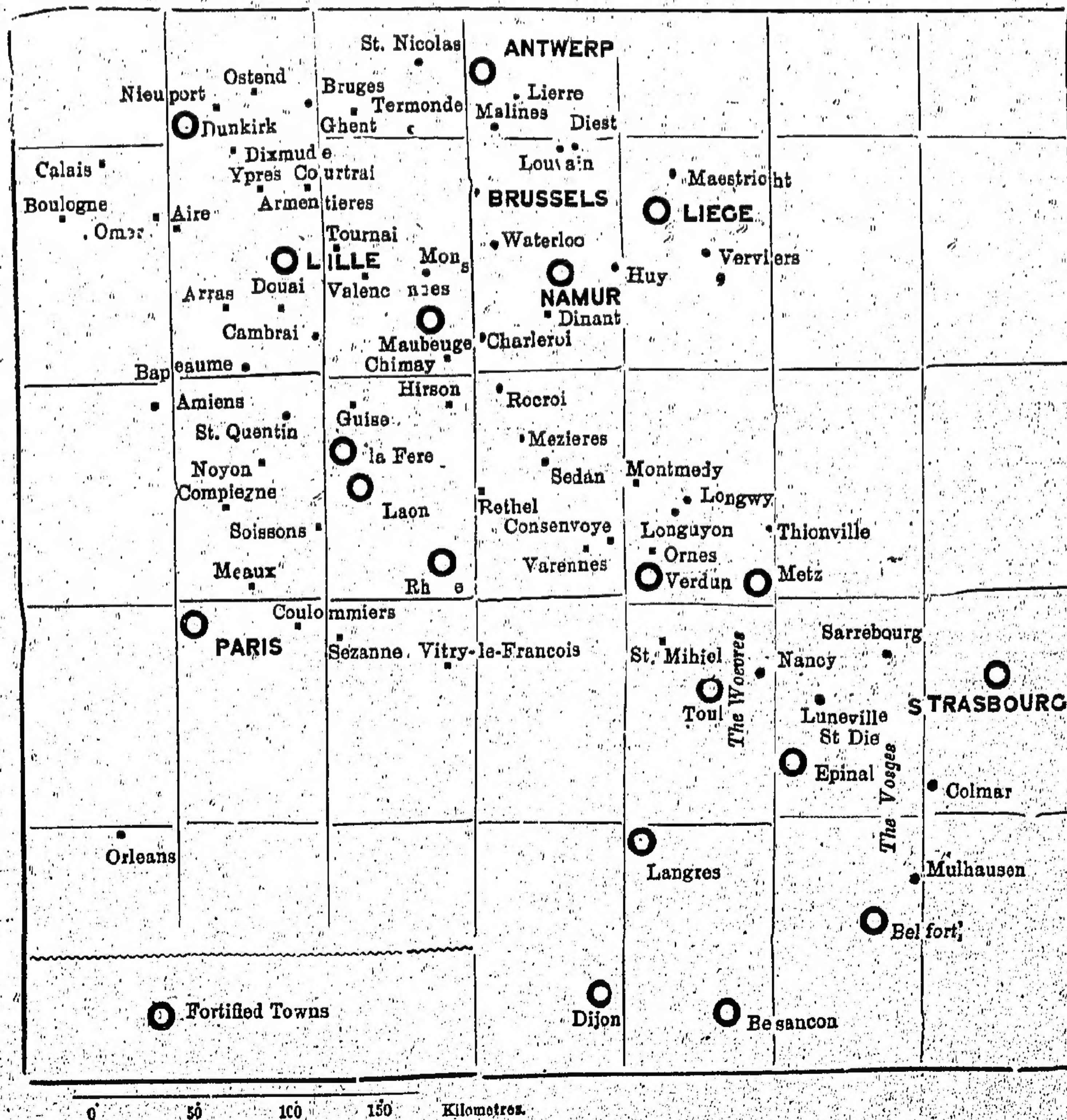
Nov. 15.—Death of Earl Roberts in France announced. Fighting still continues in Belgium, Germans being thrown back to right bank of the Yser Canal.

(Continued on page 10)

THE WAR.

Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



The above is a plan showing the area most affected in the present hostilities between the British, French and Belgian troops and the German forces. Latest advices are to the effect that the German attacks in the region of Ypres canal been repulsed with heavy losses, and that the enemy has been thrown back to the right bank of the Yser.

Commercial.

Production of Gold in Japan.
The temporary suspension of exports of copper, remarks the *Mainichi*, involves a question even more important than that of the closing of the Copper mines and refineries pending a recovery in demand, for it means a stoppage of Japan's gold production as well. Most of Japan's gold is contained in the copper ore, the Hidachi copper mine, owned by Mr. Kuhara, yielding the largest percentage, the Ashio and Kosaka copper mines coming next. The Sado gold mine produces much less gold than the Hidachi copper mine. The question arises, therefore, whether, with such a demand for gold as always exists in Japan, the country can afford to have the copper mines closed because copper does not happen to be paying. The war which has reduced the demand for copper has increased that for gold. Copper mine owners, however, cannot keep on working at a loss without being ruined. Hence the theory that the Government should come to the rescue. The Government, however, does not appear to look at the matter in the same light. If the copper and gold together cannot pay the cost of production, they evidently cannot do so apart, so the Government would be only throwing good money after bad if it kept the mines at work with a subsidy for the sake of the gold.

The Japan Ice Company.
The net profit of the Japan Ice Co., of Tokyo, for the last half-year, amounted to ¥327,676, including a surplus of ¥37,756, after deducting ¥51,000 for depreciation of machinery and buildings. This sum it is recommended to divide as follows:—
Legal Reserve..... ¥14,407
General Reserve..... 28,075
Bonuses to Officials..... 20,204
Dividend of 20 per cent. on third and first class shares..... 155,500
Dividend of 15 per cent. on second class shares..... 57,756
Carried forward..... 50,656
Matting.

The matting trade generally gets active in October, when the season opens, but owing to the war there are no signs of activity this year. The total matting shipments from Kobe last month amounted to ¥148,480, being ¥87,995 for matting in lengths and ¥60,485 for rugs or singles. This was an increase of ¥2,240 on the figures for the preceding month, but a decrease of ¥173,032 on the figures for October last year. The largest shipments went to America and England, the former taking ¥116,223 and the latter ¥17,264. Hawaii bought to the extent of ¥3,720, Australia ¥3,650, India ¥2,187, Hongkong ¥1,493, and French India ¥1,025. According to the *Asahi*, the stock of matting remaining on the Kobe market at the end of last month was 20,000 long rolls, 40,000 rugs, and about 150,000 singles, known as *tanahaku*.

Openings in Russia.
In a report to the Japanese Government, Mr. Matsuyama, an attaché in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, now in Siberia, mentions the following goods as likely to find a sale at present in Asiatic Russia: Insect powder, paper napkins, tooth-picks, willow baskets, striped cotton ducks, handbags, matting, sordene, household furniture, knitted goods, porcelain, silk goods, and sundry ornamental Japanese goods.

The Rubber Market.
Messrs. Baker, Morgan and Co. reported on Oct. 29th:—On the top of what we were able to report on Saturday last, it is indeed gratifying to read now the encouraging items that are reaching us from London with regard to the Rubber Section of the market. The demand for all the better grades of plantation rubber is strong in London, as was the case at the recent Singapore auction, and it is pleasing to see that. No. 1 smoked sheet is quoted this morning from London at 25½ with fine hard para only 3d. above.

We are in receipt of lavish buying orders, by cable, from London, for the better class of rubber share, which with the small steady demand that continues for certain local rubbers, must shortly tend to stimulate and work up again the singular interest that has naturally been

NOTICES

In Assets, Income, Net Surplus, Business in Force,
New Business the

SUN LIFE OF CANADA

Is the leading Life Company of the Dominion.
Outside of Companies issuing industrial policies, the Sun Life of Canada is doing the largest life business in the British Empire.

Funds Exceed £11,000,000.

CHIEF OFFICE FOR SOUTH CHINA, DES VUEX ROAD, (POWELL'S BLDG.).

BEST KNOWN IN THE WORLD.

VARNISHES, PAINTS, COLOURS, ENAMELS, etc.

MANUFACTURED BY
WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LTD.
(ESTABLISHED 1796)
LONDON & LIVERPOOL.

STOCKS KEPT IN HONGKONG
of all kinds of Varnishes, Paints, etc. for all purposes.

HONGKONG BRANCH, Alexandra Building.

taken by this country in the rubber industry of late years, and the markets for its companies' shares. Local requirements include Borneo, which is wanted cheap, Kedah, Utan Simpane, Kamsasane, Malakoff, Malaka Pinda, Maadai T-kongs, Alor Gajah, etc.

Industrials, including Straits Tenders, are extremely quiet at the moment.

Only good news regarding Oils has reached us from London recently, in which shares the market appears anything but weak.

There are enquiries for several tin shares and there are shares on offer, but it has, so far, not been easy to bring buyer and seller together.

HOTEL LISTS.

Hongkong Hotel.

Abraham, E. S.
Allen, H. G.
Anderson, O. M.
Anderson, Mr. & Mrs.
Athol, L.
Anderson, A.
Baikhouse, J. H.
Bate, E. R.
Belle, Mrs. E. R.
Benn, C. J.
Benn, C. J.
Bewick, Mr. & Mrs.
C. W.
Black, W. M.
Bran, Bates, H.
Bridger, Mr. & Mrs.
Briester, J. H.
Brodie, C. H.
Brooke, C. B.
Cambridge, A. J.
Cecile, Madame
Chalmers, J. S.
Chernassoff, Baron & Baroness
Clayton, W. E.
Coleman, Dr. A. L. E. F.
Course, Arthur
Douglas, D. B. S.
Dewley, W.
Duckworth, F. T.
Duffy, Miss M. E.
Ehrenfels, Mr. & Mrs.
E. O.
Evanson, E.
Forster, L.
Fuller, Denman
Gibb, J.
Griffiths, Misses (2)
Griffiths, Mrs.
Hall, Capt. T. P.
Handley, P. G. H.
Hansell, W. A.
Harris, H. A.
Heacock, H. E.
Hose, A.
Howett, Hon. Mr. E.
H. O. M. G.
Hodge, W. J.
Hunter, R.
Hutchinson, D. L.

Peak Hotel.

Armstrong, Mr. & Mrs. Jones Lee
W.
Backhouse
Bowen Major & Mrs.
Bridger, Mr. & Mrs.
Carmichael, Mr. & Mrs.
Mrs.
Cary, M.
Caswell, Mr. & Mrs.
Coppin, Mr. & Mrs.
Gouldland
Hewitt, Capt. & Mrs.
Ellis, Mrs.
Ericksen, Mrs.
Fitch, Major
Gibbons, F. W.
Gibson, Mr. & Mrs.
Hale, B. A.
Hall, Lt.-Col. G.
Grisham, Mrs.
Harden, Mrs.
Hazeland, F. A.
Horsender, Mrs.
Horsbach, Mr. & Mrs.
Humphreys, Major
Hes, Lt. Col. H. W.
James

NOTICES

NOTICE.

W. & A. GILBEY'S WINES & SPIRITS.

A. S. WATSON & Co. Limited
have been appointed AGENTS

for Messrs. W. & A. Gilbey's
Wines & Spirits.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1914.

King Edward Hotel.

Almond, Mrs. R.
Arnold, J.
Budge, W.
Cross, Dr. G. T.
Fothergill, Mr. and Mrs.
Foy, Mrs. A.
Hollingsworth, A. H.
Hunt, J.
Jackson, Mr. & Mrs.
Joseph, J.
Karsdorp, D. W.
Kitching, F. J.
Kraak, Mr. & Mrs.
Krohn, Mrs. W. G.
Laurensen, Mr. & Mrs.
Lennox, Miss
Lennox, J.
Mayne, C. W. O.
Murphy, H.
Pamphlett, Mrs. W. C.
Ramsay, Mrs. R. A.
Rauworth, A. B.
Roe, Mrs. R.
Rosen, Dr. & Mrs.
Simpson, Dr.
Stephens, W. A.
Sylvester, Mrs. S.
Thompson, Mrs. S.
Underwood, Mr. & Mrs.
Wright, H. H.

Grand Hotel.

Allen, F.
Bond, G.
Craw, Mr. & Mrs. A. B.
Esmat, Miss E.
Gibbs, A. W. D.
Halse, H. J.
Hoylands
Sanderson, R.
Walsman, O.
Wright, H. H.

Carlton Hotel.

Agudo, T.
Bailantines, Mr. and Mrs.
Miss B. A.
James, C.
Bentley, R.
Bentley, Mr. & Mrs.
Campbell, G. P.
Clark, Fred M.
Davis, M. R.
Fulcher, O. W.
Garratt, E. F.
Grandy, A. J.
Gregory, G. M.
Hollway, H. D.
Hoslied, Dr. J.
Hobson, J.
Kalimbas
Mason, F. N.
Patterson, J. E.
Pennell, W. V.
Riggs, A.
Sainty, P.
Swigg, O. V.
Tait, Mrs.
Watling, Mr. & Mrs.
Whitby, A. R.
Wilson, D. O.

Kingsclere Hotel.

Anderson, Con Gen.
B. G.
Bollis, Mr. & Mrs. J.
B. Kent, Mr. & Mrs.
B. Kent Master
B. Logan
B. Mitchell, E. J. R.
B. Nixon, F. O.
B. Rawlinson, R. J.
B. Robertson, Mr. & Mrs.
B. Smith
B. Steward, G. F. Mr. & Mrs.
B. West, Mr. & Mrs.
B. Whitfield, Capt. and Mrs.
B. Wick, Rev. & Mrs.
B. Williams, E.
B. Wilson, C.
B. Young

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.
HEAD OFFICE:
60, Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE:
36, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:—
Bombay. London.
Calcutta. Manila.
Canton. Panama.
Cebu. Peking.
Colon. San Francisco.
Hankow. Shanghai.
Hongkong. Singapore.
Kobe. Yokohama.

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUNDS..... 4,060,000
(U.S. Gold) \$7,310,000
All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.
Hongkong, 22nd Oct. 1914.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
Established 1880.

Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000
Reserve Fund " 19,250,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—
Amoy, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Shanghai, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.
Agencies at:—
Nagasaki, New York, Osaka, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seoul, Shanghai, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Interest Allowed on Current Account.
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
EISHI ONO, Manager.
Hongkong, 17th October, 1914.

NOTICES.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.
(Capital Paid up...£1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
(Rates and Particulars on application.)

The Office of
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.
Undertaken and Executed.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
General Managers.
HONGKONG, 19th March, 1908.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.
WEEK DAYS.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M. " 15 Min.
9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. " 15 Min.
10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. " 15 Min.
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. " 15 Min.
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. " 15 Min.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. " 15 Min.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. " 15 Min.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. " 15 Min.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. " 15 Min.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. " 15 Min.
6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. " 15 Min.
NIGHT CARS.
8.55 P.M. and 9.55 P.M. to 10.55 P.M.
Every 15 min. every half hour.
Every 15 min. every half hour.
SUNDAYS.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M. " 15 Min.
9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. " 15 Min.
10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. " 15 Min.
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. " 15 Min.
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. " 15 Min.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. " 15 Min.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. " 15 Min.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. " 15 Min.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. " 15 Min.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. " 15 Min.
6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. " 15 Min.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.
SATURDAYS.
Extra Car at 11.15 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS.
By Arrangement at the Company's Office.
Alexandra Building,
Des Vaux Road.

THE STOCKBROKERS' ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

NOTICE.
The above Association will open on Monday, the 23rd inst., for all transactions except in Shanghai Stocks.
EDWARD M. RAYMOND, Secretary.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
now merged in
THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Having been appointed Agents for the above Company, we are prepared to accept RISKS against FIRE at current rates.
DAVID SASSBOON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1914.

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Paid-up Capital.....\$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:
Sterling £1,500,000 at 2/-
" \$15,000,000
Silver \$18,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....\$15,000,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale,—Chairman.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq.
G. T. M. Ekins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shollim.
CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb
MANAGER:
Shanghai—A. G. Stephen.
London Bankers—London County and Westminster Limited.

Hongkong—Interest Allowed:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Rules may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.
Depositors may transfer their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital.....£1,500,000
Subscribed " 1,125,000
Paid Up " 582,500
Reserve Fund " 465,000

BANKERS:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank Limited.

Every description of Exchange business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.
A. R. LINTON, Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.
HEAD OFFICE.—LONDON.
Paid-up Capital.....£1,200,000
Reserve Fund.....£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....£1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates which will be quoted on application.
Wm. DICKSON, Manager.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1912.

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

Malwa, New.....\$8.50 per p.
Malwa, Old.....8.500
Patna, New.....9.325 per che.
Patna, Old.....9.200
Benares, New.....9.050
Benares, Old.....8.825

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE
Cannot be Beside, if Equalled
For Bread, Cakes, Confectionery and meals with Wines & Liquor.

EXCHANGE.

Selling
T/T.....1/8 1/2
Demand.....1/8 9/16
30 d/s.....1/8 5/8
60 d/s.....1/8 11/16
4 m/s.....1/8 1/2
T/T Shanghai.....77 1/2
Private 30 d/s sight
T/T Singapore.....73 1/2
T/T Japan.....84 1/2
T/T India.....129 1/2
Demand India.....129 1/2
T/T Bombay.....129 1/2
Demand Bombay.....129 1/2
T/T Calcutta.....129 1/2
Demand Calcutta.....129 1/2
Demand Manila.....84 1/2
T/T San Fco & N.Y. 43 1/2
Demand, New York 43 1/8
T/T Java.....103 3/4

SUBSIDIARY COINS. Discount per \$100:
Chinese.....20 cts. pieces \$22 5/8
Chinese.....10 " \$23 1/4
Hongkong 20 cts. pieces \$16 1/2
Hongkong 10 " \$17 1/8

TO-DAY'S SHARE REPORT.
B-S-SELLERS SA-SALRS B-BUYERS N-NOMINAL

STOCKS & PAID UP VALUE.

STOCKS	PAID UP VALUE	CLOSING QUOTE	LAST DIVIDEND AND RATE
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125	\$710	22 3/4 at ex 1/054 equal to \$22.80 for 1/4 year ending 30/6/14
Cantons	\$50	300	Final of \$3 a/c 1912. Interim of \$18 a/c 1913. Final of 10 p.c. making 20 p.c. for 1913. Final of \$20 making \$50 for 1912 and Interim of \$30 for 1913. Final of \$12 making \$15 for 1912 & Int. of \$3 for 1913.
North China	\$5	T142	\$10 for 1912 \$27 for 1912
Unions	\$100	\$725	\$1 for 1906 \$3 for year ending 30/6/14 Interim of 50 cts. for 1/4 year ending 30/6/14
Yangtze	\$50		Final of \$20 making \$50 for 1912 and Interim of \$30 for 1913. Final of \$12 making \$15 for 1912 & Int. of \$3 for 1913.
China Fires	\$20	\$145	\$10 for 1912 \$27 for 1912
Hongkong Fires	\$50	\$378	\$1 for 1906 \$3 for year ending 30/6/14 Interim of 50 cts. for 1/4 year ending 30/6/14
China & Manilla	\$25	\$7	\$1 for 1906 \$3 for year ending 30/6/14 Interim of 50 cts. for 1/4 year ending 30/6/14
Douglas Steamship	\$50	\$26 1/2	\$1 for 1906 \$3 for year ending 30/6/14 Interim of 50 cts. for 1/4 year ending 30/6/14
Steamboats	\$15	\$25	\$1 for 1906 \$3 for year ending 30/6/14 Interim of 50 cts. for 1/4 year ending 30/6/14
Indo-China (Preferred)	\$5	\$58	\$1 for 1906 \$3 for year ending 30/6/14 Interim of 50 cts. for 1/4 year ending 30/6/14
Indo-China (Deferred)	\$5	\$58	\$1 for 1906 \$3 for year ending 30/6/14 Interim of 50 cts. for 1/4 year ending 30/6/14
"Shell" Transports	\$1	\$11	\$1 for 1906 \$3 for year ending 30/6/14 Interim of 50 cts. for 1/4 year ending 30/6/14
"Star Ferry"	\$10	\$40	\$1 for 1906 \$3 for year ending 30/6/14 Interim of 50 cts. for 1/4 year ending 30/6/14
China Sugars	\$100	\$75	\$3 for 1912 \$3 for 1912
Luzon Sugars	\$100	\$20	\$3 for 1912 \$3 for 1912
Chinese Engineering	\$1	\$76	Interim of 5% Coupon No. 3 account of year ending 10/6/14. Int. of 1/8 mak. 6/6 a/c. 1913 1/2 for 1909 \$3.50 for year ending 30/6/14 \$3 for 1913
Tionghoa	\$1	\$24	Tls. 5 for 1913 Interim of Tls 3 for 1913
Rauha	\$1	\$2	Tls. 6 2/2 1/2 First year \$3.50 for 1 year ending 30/6/14 \$3.50 for 1/2 year ending 30/6/14
DOCKS, WHARVES, & GODOWNS	\$50	\$77	70 cents for 1913 \$1.50 for year end'g 31/7/14 40 cents for 1911 \$1.80 per share for 1913 Interim of \$2 a/c 1914 \$2 for 1913
H.K. & W'poo Docks	\$50	\$55	70 cents for 1913 \$1.50 for year end'g 31/7/14 40 cents for 1911 \$1.80 per share for 1913 Interim of \$2 a/c 1914 \$2 for 1913
Shanghai Docks	\$100	T. 55	70 cents for 1913 \$1.50 for year end'g 31/7/14 40 cents for 1911 \$1.80 per share for 1913 Interim of \$2 a/c 1914 \$2 for 1913
Hongkong Wharves	\$100	T. 91	70 cents for 1913 \$1.50 for year end'g 31/7/14 40 cents for 1911 \$1.80 per share for 1913 Interim of \$2 a/c 1914 \$2 for 1913
Anglo French Lands	\$100	T. 94	70 cents for 1913 \$1.50 for year end'g 31/7/14 40 cents for 1911 \$1.80 per share for 1913 Interim of \$2 a/c 1914 \$2 for 1913
H'kong Central Estates	\$100	\$100	70 cents for 1913 \$1.50 for year end'g 31/7/14 40 cents for 1911 \$1.80 per share for 1913 Interim of \$2 a/c 1914 \$2 for 1913
Hongkong Hotels	\$50	\$125	70 cents for 1913 \$1.50 for year end'g 31/7/14 40 cents for 1911 \$1.80 per share for 1913 Interim of \$2 a/c 1914 \$2 for 1913
Hongkong Lands	\$100	\$100	70 cents for 1913 \$1.50 for year end'g 31/7/14 40 cents for 1911 \$1.80 per share for 1913 Interim of \$2 a/c 1914 \$2 for 1913
Humphreys Estates	\$10	\$7	70 cents for 1913 \$1.50 for year end'g 31/7/14 40 cents for 1911 \$1.80 per share for 1913 Interim of \$2 a/c 1914 \$2 for 1913
Kowloon Lands	\$30	\$44	70 cents for 1913 \$1.50 for year end'g 31/7/14 40 cents for 1911 \$1.80 per share for 1913 Interim of \$2 a/c 1914 \$2 for 1913
Shanghai Lands	T. 30	T. 92	70 cents for 1913 \$1.50 for year end'g 31/7/14 40 cents for 1911 \$1.80 per share for 1913 Interim of \$2 a/c 1914 \$2 for 1913
West Point	\$50	\$71	70 cents for 1913 \$1.50 for year end'g 31/7/14 40 cents for 1911 \$1.80 per share for 1913 Interim of \$2 a/c 1914 \$2 for 1913
Manila M'pole Hotel	P. 10	P. 8	70 cents for 1913 \$1.50 for year end'g 31/7/14 40 cents for 1911 \$1.80 per share for 1913 Interim of \$2 a/c 1914 \$2 for 1913
COTTON MILLS.			
Shanghai Cottons			
Laou Kung Mow			
Kung Yi			
Hongkong Cottons	\$10	\$7 1/2	70 cents for 1913 \$1.50 for year end'g 31/7/14 40 cents for 1911 \$1.80 per share for 1913 Interim of \$2 a/c 1914 \$2 for 1913
China-Borneo	\$12	\$11	70 cents for 1913 \$1.50 for year end'g 31/7/14 40 cents for 1911 \$1.80 per share for 1913 Interim of \$2 a/c 1914 \$2 for 1913
Light and Powers	\$10	\$4	70 cents for 1913 \$1.50 for year end'g 31/7/14 40 cents for 1911 \$1.80 per share for 1913 Interim of \$2 a/c 1914 \$2 for 1913
Do. (Spec. shares)	\$1	\$1	70 cents for 1913 \$1.50 for year end'g 31/7/14 40 cents for 1911 \$1.80 per share for 1913 Interim of \$2 a/c 1914 \$2 for 1913
China Providents	\$10	\$7 1/2	70 cents for 1913 \$1.50 for year end'g 31/7/14 40 cents for 1911 \$1.80 per share for 1913 Interim of \$2 a/c 1914 \$2 for 1913
Dairy Farms	\$6	\$35	70 cents for 1913 \$1.50 for year end'g 31/7/14 40 cents for 1911 \$1.80 per share for 1913 Interim of \$2 a/c 1914 \$2 for 1913
Green Islands	\$10	\$5 1/2	70 cents for 1913 \$1.50 for year end'g 31/7/14 40 cents for 1911 \$1.80 per share for 1913 Interim of \$2 a/c 1914 \$2 for 1913
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$36	70 cents for 1913 \$1.50 for year end'g 31/7/14 40 cents for 1

